

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

Western Canada's Agricultural Week

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 8, 1911

SECOND DISTRIBUTION  
BY THE PRESS OF THE

University of Cambridge

of the NEW ELEVENTH  
EDITION OF THE

ENGLAND

## ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

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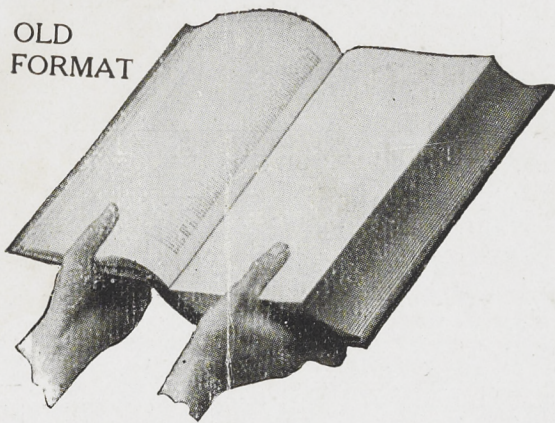
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THE New Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th Edition (1911), is a vast repository of human thought, learning and experience brought down to the autumn of 1910. In virtue of its comprehensiveness and unflinching devotion to the exposition of knowledge, it combines three features of the widest usefulness to the present generation.

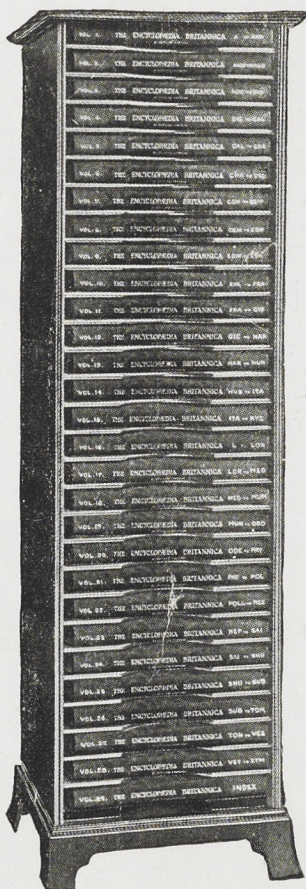
- 1.—It is a register and detailed summary of the world's life and progress.
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The sum of £230,000 (\$1,150,000) was paid to contributors and editors, as well as for maps, illustrations, typesetting, plates, etc., before a single copy was offered for sale.

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The issue of the new edition (the eleventh since 1768-71), while it is a notable literary event in itself, is signalized by three unprecedented features:

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The new edition bears the imprimatur of the University of Cambridge instead of being issued by a private firm of publishers as hitherto. The added endorsement of the authority of the 1,500 eminent specialists, representing all civilized countries, who contributed to the book, serves to confirm its status with a swiftness and a certainty not possible otherwise.

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The work appears in a revolutionary format, which renders the Encyclopædia Britannica for the first time a convenient book to hold and, therefore, agreeable to read. Printed on India paper (tough, light and thin, but at the same time opaque), the volumes measure but one inch in thickness instead of two and three-quarter inches as heretofore, though containing identically the same matter and produced from identically the same plates as the familiar impression on ordinary paper.

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The third new feature is the low price. The last completely new edition (the Ninth, 1875-1889) had been sold at \$7.50 a volume, cloth bound, and at \$10.00 a volume in Half Russia. The 11th Edition, on the other hand, is sold at prices averaging, in the several bindings, about 40 per cent. less. A single volume of the New 11th Edition contains some 1,000 pages, over 1,500,000 words, yet is sold at only \$4.50 a volume in the cheapest form. In assuming control of the Encyclopædia Britannica the Syndics of The Cambridge University Press regarded its sale at a low price as an inherent characteristic of the undertaking.

They believe that in respect of cheapness no publication can be compared with the 11th Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica at the present price.

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of the New, Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica continued from previous page.

## AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

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## FIELD NOTES

### SHEEP SALES IN MANITOBA

This year's sheep sales held under the auspices of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association can not be said to be successful from the standpoint of distributing this most desirable class of live stock on the farms of the province. Nevertheless, the hundred animals purchased on an Alberta ranch for each of the points—Portage la Prairie, Virden, Brandon, Napinka, Minnedosa and Carman—were disposed of. The average figure at Portage was \$7.25 per head; at Virden, \$6.50; at Brandon, \$6.28; at Napinka, \$6.03; at Minnedosa, \$6.00, and at Carman, \$6.49.

Threshing operations having been delayed because of backward weather resulted in poor attendance at all points, and the rule that one purchaser could not take more than two lots of six each was broken.

At Virden, Duncan A. Campbell got 12 for \$78, and H. J. Daud, of Salto Coats, Sask., 6 for \$39.00. After the sale R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake, took another dozen for \$72. The balance of the offering was disposed of to A. C. McPhail, of Brandon.

At Napinka, Wm. Cosgrove took 20 at \$6.50. Other lots were as follows:

Chas. Lawley and R. G. Penson, of Melita, each 34, and R. E. Foster, of Lyleton, 12. Three pure-bred Shropshire rams offered by A. A. Titus went to R. E. Foster, Wm. Cosgrove and R. Dew, of Snowflake. W. L. Trann, had one ram of the same breed that went to Mr. Lawley.

The Carman sale, on Saturday, was perhaps the best of the lot, although the average price did not equal that of Portage. The top price was \$7.20, and the animals were fairly well distributed. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, got 18; E. J. Moon, of Roseisle, 18; H. G. Robinson, of Carman, 36; O. McCaig, of Treherne, 12, and Geo. Tew, of Miami, 6. J. P. Lusignan offered some pure-bred Shropshires. Three rams went to Messrs. Moon, McCaig, and Tew at \$17.00 each, and three ewes to Frank Fletcher, of Carman, for \$55.

At Minnedosa, where the average price was \$6.00, the sheep were also well distributed. P. Wallace, of Minnedosa, took 12 head; Mr. Connell, Minnedosa, 6 head; H. Potch, Neepawa, 6 head; R. Taylor, Basswood, 6 head; J. H. Irwin, Neepawa, 6 head; G. Cameron, Minnedosa, 6 head; and S. McLean, Franklin, 58. J. H. Irwin took a Leicester ram at \$15; S. McLean one at \$16, and G. Cameron, a third at \$15. The prices for the pure-bred offerings might have been higher at all points.

### PRINCIPLES OF RURAL ECONOMICS

"Principles of Rural Economics," by T. N. Carver, professor of political economy, Howard University, is a book on a phase of agriculture which has as yet been little exploited in text-book literature. It differs from other books on agriculture mainly in its discussion of every problem from the standpoint of national economy rather than from the standpoint of the individual farmer.

The national significance of agriculture; why rural migrations are from densely to sparsely settled areas while urban migrations are in the opposite direction; why agriculture is necessarily an industry of small units; why rural people are more generally self-employed than urban people; why they are harder to organize, and upon what principles rural organization can succeed—these and a number of other questions of practical importance in rural life are carefully worked out in this text-book, the emphasis always being upon the social rather than the business phase.

This book is published by Ginn & Co., New York. It can be secured for \$1.50 from the publishers or through THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. A copy will be sent free to anyone sending \$3.00 to cover two new subscriptions to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL.

### LUMBER CUT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1910

The rapid exploitation of lumber in British Columbia is increasing yearly and almost made this province the equal of Ontario in point of lumber production during 1910. Statistics of the Dominion lumber cut for 1910, collected by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, state that one billion, six hundred and twenty million feet of lumber, worth nearly twenty-five million dollars, was cut in British Columbia last year.

In 1909 the British Columbia cut constituted one-fifth of the total; in 1910 the proportion formed by the Western province was one-third, and it lacked only forty-five million feet of surpassing the cut in Ontario.

Seven important soft woods make up over 99 per cent. of the cut in British Columbia—Douglas fir, cedar, Western yellow pine, tamarack, spruce, hemlock and jack-pine. Nearly forty-five per cent. of the total was made up by Douglas fir. This species was cut in 1910 to the extent of nearly seven hundred and twenty million feet and had the largest actual increase shown by any species—an increase of nearly two hundred and fifty million feet. Cedar composed one-fifth of the total and was the second wood in magnitude of cut. The three hundred and fifteen

million feet of this species cut was an increase of two hundred and seventeen million feet over the 1909 production. The cut of yellow pine, amounting to one hundred and eighty-three million feet, was nearly six times as much as the amount cut in 1909, and was sufficient to raise it from fourteenth to sixth place in importance among the lumber-producing trees of Canada.

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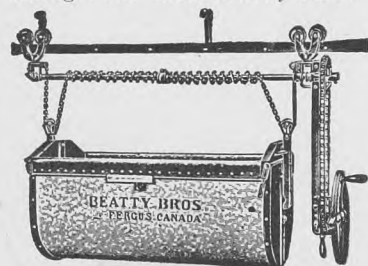
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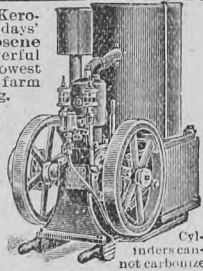


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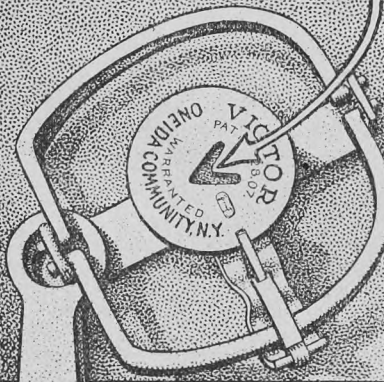
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## GOSSIP

### PAYING FOR FIRE LOSSES

Each individual on this continent, men, women and children, is paying annually the sum of \$2.39 as his or her contribution toward fire losses. In other words, Canada is paying an annual tribute to the fire fiend a sum more than equal to the gross revenues of the cities of Toronto and Montreal, combined, for the year 1911. Let me put it in still another way. We burn up annually, according to the best statistics obtainable, a sum equal to one-half of the buildings we erect in the same year.

A writer in McClure's Magazine, dealing with this subject, wonders whether we are nations of children playing with matches or nations of incendiaries. According to this same authority, the United States government began in 1907 an investigation into fire conditions in Europe, and the conclusion arrived at was that while in the United States and Canada fire-fighting methods were vastly superior at the same time the losses in European countries are absurdly small in comparison. For example, in 1910 thirteen of the largest cities of Germany, with a combined population of 5,616,822, suffered a fire loss of \$1,067,205. Five American cities, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and San Francisco, with a combined population one hundred thousand less, 5,510,897, suffered a fire loss, in the same year, of \$14,250,183! New York, with a population of 4,766,883, added its \$8,591,831—about five times the loss for London and nine times that of Paris.

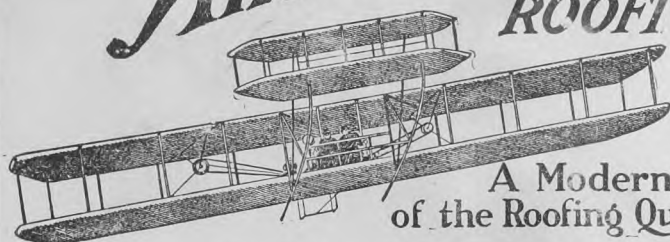
While between 1901 and 1910 it cost every man, woman, and child in the United States and Canada an average of \$2.39 a year for fire, the European was paying an average of thirty-three cents; and the German, for his part, only nineteen cents.

As a matter of fact, Canadians and Americans are races of jerry builders. We put up our structures anyhow and of any material that comes handy and is sufficiently cheap for the purpose. Our first and foremost thought is to get the building up, and ordinarily there is no meddlesome official to come around and tell us that our structure is a fire trap and won't do. However, the trouble does not begin and end here. We have a proportion of fires of incendiary origin on this continent altogether too large, mainly due to the fact that insurance is too easy to obtain. It is a well authenticated fact that a poor business year means serious losses to the insurance companies. In good times fires run on at their normal (at all times sufficiently high), but when we strike the lean years, then the ratio of fires increases in marvellous proportion.

If all fire insurance companies were as careful and discriminating in taking risks as is a first-class wholesale house in the sale of its goods, there would be less fires; and then, again, if the laws pertaining to fires were as rigid on this continent as they are in Germany, or in France, there would unquestionably be a large decrease in our annual fire bill. In both these countries the officials have a nasty habit of getting the exact facts as regards the cause of a fire, no matter how trivial; and if it is proven to have been caused by carelessness or criminal intent, and most fires can be traced to one of these two causes, then the damages are assessed upon the guilty parties or party, as the case may be.

In other words, the owners of the property where the fire originates, provided said fire is not caused by lightning or other means beyond the control of the individual, are assessed for at least a portion of the damages resulting to property in the neighborhood. Such a regulation naturally has the effect of making a man think twice before he sets his own place on fire for the insurance which might obtain.—Toronto Saturday Night.

## Amatite ROOFING



### A Modern View of the Roofing Question

Tin makes a good roof if you paint it.

Canvas makes a good roof if you paint it.

Any felt makes a good roof if you paint it.

Even paper makes a good roof if you paint it.

But Amatite makes a good roof if you DON'T paint it.

On a painted roof, the paint is what gives the real protection. The rest of it has no function except to provide a smooth unbroken surface with no seams or cracks, to which the paint can be applied. Anything which has strength enough to keep the wind from blowing it away or the rain from beating it in, will be waterproof if you use paint enough.

Amatite Roofing, however, needs no painting. It is a real roofing—

a roofing that can be left out in rain without the slightest damage.

The wearing surface is mineral matter embedded into a heavy coating of pitch and never needs painting.

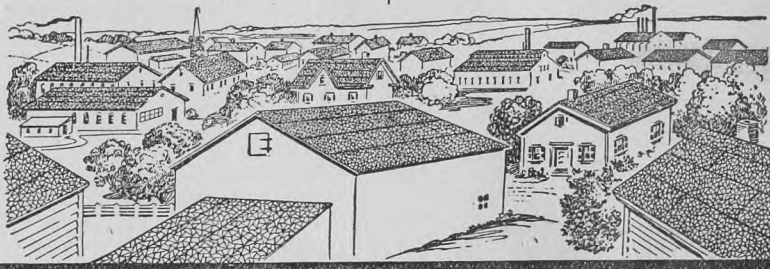
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No home is quite complete without a Perfection Oil Heater. It is a necessity in the fall and spring, when it is too warm to start the regular heating apparatus, and too cool to be without heat. In the midst of winter it is often convenient as an auxiliary heater, as there are always some cold corners in a house.

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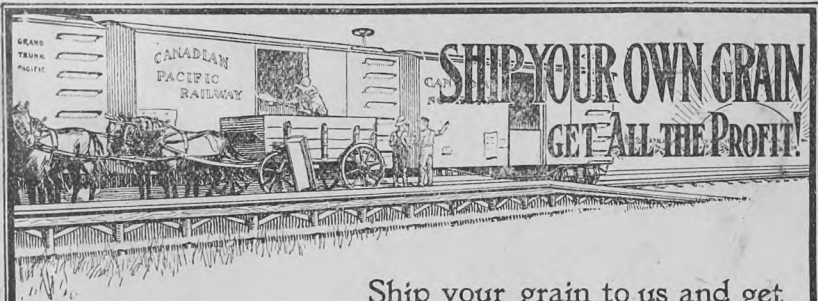
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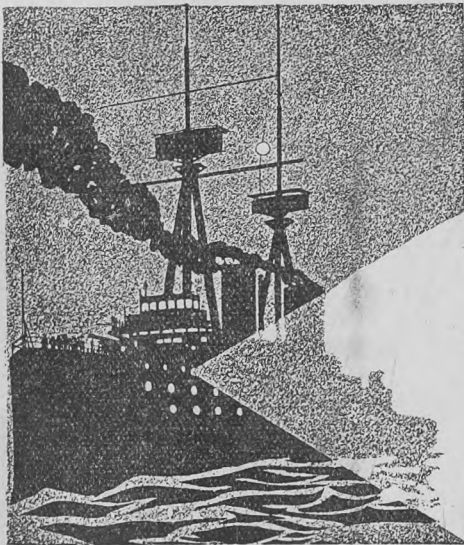
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**MISCELLANEOUS**

The Admiral de Vivonne, while  
crossing the Rhine at Tolhuys, noticed  
his horse stumbling when in midstream.  
"Would you drown an admiral in fresh  
water?" he shouted to his steed.

\* \* \*

It was time for baby girl to be in  
bed, but no amount of coaxing could  
take her. At last father offered to  
lie on the bed till she fell asleep. Off  
she went "pick-a-back," and the tired  
mother leaned back in her chair with  
a sigh of content ready for a hard-earned  
rest.

Ten minutes—twenty—half an hour,  
and she was wondering when father  
would be down, when all at once she  
heard a soft, stealthy "pit-a-pat."  
Nearer came the steps, and then a little,  
white-robed form with a tiny finger on  
her lip stood in the doorway.

"Hush, hush, muvver," she said,  
"I've got farver to sleep."

\* \* \*

Senator Swanson, of Virginia, tells  
a good story on himself about the first  
political speech he ever made. He  
says: "I jumped up and began,  
'Gentlemen, Herodotus tells us—'

"Which ticket's he on?" yelled the  
man with the red shirt.

"Herodotus tells us," I resumed  
with a gulp, 'of a whole army that  
was put to flight by the braying of  
an ass.' The crowd applauded and  
I felt fine. Then the man's voice rose  
above the din.

"Young feller," he called, 'you  
needn't be afraid for this crowd.  
It's been tested.'

\* \* \*

He walked slowly up to the counter  
of the great universal emporium facing  
the well-known and largely-patronized  
A—Hotel, and stammered something  
about lace to the man behind the coun-  
ter.

"Lace, sir," said the salesman.  
"Certainly, sir. We have the largest  
stock in the city. Will Valenciennes  
lace do you? Jones! Valenciennes  
forward!"

"But I only—" began the shopper.  
"Or perhaps some point lace? Our  
lace trade revolves very largely on the  
variety. Smith! Lace forward!"

"Well—er—"  
"We have every variety, sir, don't  
you worry. We shall be able to suit  
you."

"I know, but—"  
"Here is the Valenciennes. Not  
what you require? Then what lace  
would you like, sir?"

"I want a boot-lace, please!"

\* \* \*

According to statistics recently pub-  
lished the number of illiterate recruits  
in the French army has attained the  
astounding total of fourteen thousand.  
On the other hand the German news-  
papers point with pride to the fact that  
in the whole of Germany they have only  
forty-six illiterates, that is, recruits who  
can neither read nor write. Ten years  
ago the number of illiterates in the Ger-  
man army was 218. Going back an-  
other decade the number was 860. The  
French journal from which we take  
the foregoing further states that the per-  
centage of illiterates in the English  
army—the last figures available being  
those for 1907—showed one per cent.;  
France, 3.5 per cent.; Austria, 22.2  
per cent.; Italy, 31 per cent., and  
Russia, 62 per cent.—*London Globe.*

\* \* \*

A Cincinnati man was travelling  
through New England last month in his  
touring car with his wife and two  
daughters. They stopped one day  
for lunch at a very nice hotel, and after  
the meal was over the automobilist said  
to the waiter: "Bring the bill,  
please. We have had four sandwiches  
and four pieces of apple pie. Wait a  
moment, though. What has the chauf-  
feur had down stairs?" "The chauf-  
feur, sir," replied the waiter, "has had  
a Permesan omelette, a grilled brook-  
trout, lamb cutlets and peas, an ice,  
a cup of black coffee, a fifteen-cent  
cigar, and a pint of champagne."

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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, NOVEMBER 8, 1911

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### FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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## Editorial

### Exploiting Our Farm Lands

"The West is being exploited, not farmed," was the terse remark of a Western business man recently. While much might be said as to the manner in which this same man was furthering the exploitation of our farm lands, the fact still remains that men calling themselves farmers are exploiting, not farming, the lands of the Western provinces.

This has reference only to a section of farmers, but it is a very large section, large enough that the effect is felt everywhere. It leaves no stamina to the agricultural finance. Conditions are such that when everything is favorable these farmers and all those depending upon them are on top of the wave, and everything is soaring, but an off season spells depression for all, years of hard work to regain former standing for many and ruin to not a few.

While this system of farming or exploitation, of the land whereby the farmer gets all he can for a minimum cultivation and care, gives a frenzied tone to the finances of all; from the farmer to the bank president the effects upon the land, the condition of the soil, is far more serious. Our soils among the richest in the world can only stand this system of cultivation for a few years before they are devoid of humus and polluted with weed seeds and fungus diseases. Already in our young West there is scarcely a portion of the country where, in the spring, one is not met with drifting dust, meaning humus-depleted soils, and also meaning that weed seeds and fungus spores are

being spread to native pure soil, or to the soil of some true farmer who is working for soil purity and soil fertility.

This practice of exploitation is spreading. The enormous yields obtained by individuals off virgin soils induces others to follow, and these pass the word along; so this class of fertility-destroyers continue to gain ground. Many of these men cease cropping in a few years, others sell the farm after putting it in weed-polluted, non-producing state, and leave it for the actual farmer to bring it into condition after years of expense and little profits.

How is the situation to be remedied?

Public opinion must make conditions that such farming can not exist. The farmer who is truly farming must fight against this exploitation. Farmers should demand that such farms be kept free from fungus diseases and weed seeds. We have laws, rather lax in being enforced perhaps, but let the "farmers," the men who are working for sane farming conditions, demand the enforcement of such laws as we have to the last dot, and conditions will improve. It will take time, and may be rather disagreeable, but each farmer owes it to himself and to those depending upon him to see that exploitation in farm practices receives a cool reception in his neighborhood.

### How Subscribers Can Help

Since THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE first entered farm homes away back in 1866, the object has been to make every reader feel that he or she is a partner in the business. Hearty support in the form of partnership co-operation has been of great assistance in the matter of improvements. While the cash paid by subscribers does not furnish enough funds to meet publication expenses, a long list of names on the subscription sheets makes it possible to secure additional necessary funds by selling space to firms or individuals who have live stock or goods they wish to sell to the agriculturist or who wish to give details about a proposition in which they feel the farmer will be interested. The larger the subscription list the greater is the revenue from advertising. Furthermore, the greater the revenue, the better the publication. In other words, as the number of subscribers to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL increases, our annual revenue increases, and in turn we are enabled to make improvements and to add new features that will make this publication even more attractive and more helpful than it has been in the past.

Our proposition, then, that subscribers should consider themselves partners, is a fair one. By helping us they help themselves.

But we do not ask any subscriber to render service without receiving some tangible compensation. From time to time valuable premiums are offered to all who send the name

of a new subscriber. Agricultural books on practically all lines of farm work are offered for one, two, three or more subscriptions. Many of our readers have built up a creditable farm library simply by telling neighbors about the merits of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and collecting from them cash to cover a year's subscription.

If half of our 25,000 subscribers were to send one new name we would in a short time have a circulation that would enable us to give them a larger paper with new features. Will you show your partnership in a practical way?

### When You Renew

In order to have as many renewals as possible before this year ends, our circulation manager offers a very attractive inducement. Since it is important that we have a very large circulation, we will make a concession to those of our present readers who assist us in swelling our list of new subscribers. The fact is we want to add 5,000 new names to our list before January 1.

You have one or more neighbors who should have their names on our list, but have not. When you are sending your renewal, get one dollar from one of these neighbors, send it with another dollar, and you will be marked paid up for another year, while your neighbor also will get THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL every week for a year.

This proposition is worth considering. Help your neighbor and yourself while you help us to swell our subscription list, and thereby enable us to give you even better value in 1912.

### Survival of the Slickest

Apt phrases are common in these days when brainy men write books or articles and when talented orators take the platform or fill the pulpit. A college professor who recently was called upon to direct the line of thought in the pulpit of one of Winnipeg's big churches, opined that the well-known expression, "the survival of the fittest," should in this twentieth century be changed to "the survival of the slickest." The former of course is applied generally to the plant and animal kingdoms whereas the latter can be counted on as applying only to that class of animals commonly known as man.

Perhaps the professor was right. Many things have come to pass that would indicate that the man who is "slick" is more prominent in a community than the man who is "fit." But the prominence of the former is due in a large measure to notoriety. The man who reaches a high level of permanence, and one in which honor is the king pin is not the "slick" kind. For honorable prominence and the nation's welfare "the survival of the fittest," holds good in the human race.



## Teachers For Backward Districts

The teacher problem seems to become more serious as the years go by. Male teachers for rural schools are so scarce as scarcely to warrant giving them a percentage of the total. This was brought about by the low salaries of a few years ago and can not be remedied as long as opportunities for making a livelihood are better in other callings.

Commenting on the situation as prompted by a recent suicide in the Parry Sound district of Ontario, and the outrage near Snowflake, Man., *The Globe*, Toronto, says editorially:

The young school teacher whose body was found in the river at Dillon's Port on Thursday, may have come to her death by her own act or at the hands of some assailant, but in either case her tragic fate should be laid to heart by the people of Ontario. A timid slip of a girl nineteen years of age, she went out from Toronto a few weeks ago to teach school in a thinly settled portion of Parry Sound district. Writing to her sisters after she took up her duties, she said she had heard before coming to Dillon's Port that it was a rough place, and the longer she stayed the more she realized how rough it was.

There are hundreds of young girls in Ontario schools to-day who are forced to put up with the slights and rude conduct that Violet Smith evidently encountered in Dillon's Port. All around them are decent, good-living, well-mannered people, but they are slow to take the new teacher to their homes and hearts, while the coarse and ignorant and too often the vicious make her life miserable. Coming as it does so soon after the abduction of a Western teacher by a young desperado, who held her prisoner for several days, the case of Violet Smith should lead to the consideration of the conditions under which educational work is conducted on the edge of settlement.

And the fact standing out most clearly is that it is man's work, and not woman's. There is no more justification for sending out women teachers to frontier communities than for sending out women engineers or surveyors. After all, man is fashioned and formed to do the world's rough work, and while teaching on the outskirts of civilization is not rough work in a physical sense, it requires the robust mentality of a man to cope with its discouragements and its handicaps. Canada to-day needs several thousand male teachers more than it needs almost anything else—men who will make a life-work of their profession, men by whom the conditions that overwhelmed Violet Smith would be overcome speedily on a physical-force basis.

The returns of the Normal schools of Ontario prove that teaching has become almost exclusively a woman's profession. In sympathy and insight, and in the desire to influence those under them for good, woman teachers no doubt excel, but there are other qualities that count. The strength and virility and the more rigid discipline of the male teacher mean a great deal in the making of child character. The children of Ontario are getting out of hand largely because of the absence of male teachers from the schools. In dealing with rough growing lads especially, the "please" of the woman teacher is not

likely to be so effective as the "must" of the male.

No greater service to Canada could be rendered than to restore the male teacher to his former place. It might add several million dollars a year to the cost of education, but it would be worth far more than it would cost. Why should not the Ontario Department of Education devise means of stimulating the employment of male teachers even to the extent of bonusing them if necessary in the case of frontier settlements?

## Horse

### Breeding the Draft Horse

Canadians have paid great attention to the draft horse. It is interesting also to note what is being done in Australia. In September issue of *Agricultural Gazette*, Frank S. Stening gives his opinion of draft horse breeding from the Australian farmer's standpoint. An address given before a local meeting of the Agricultural Bureau of New South Wales, reads:

The keen demand that has been and still is existing for draft horses of various classes has been the means of inducing farmers and graziers to devote considerable attention to breeding these animals as a source of revenue, so as to meet the claims of an almost insatiable market that prevails at the present time. One must view with a certain amount of concern, however, the general methods employed, as the present conditions of the market are not as a rule conducive to improving the different classes of draft stock; in fact, many farmers and graziers have resorted to the degrading practice of breeding any kind of inferior mares to the same class of stallion. This is having a very damaging effect on an important branch of the farming industry. The Scriptural adage, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," will soon become manifest in the resultant offspring where these bad practices are pursued.

It is at such a time as this that a note of warning is advisable, in order to arouse those breeders who have fallen into such serious mistakes to mend their ways, so that they, as well as the country in general, may reap the great and lasting benefit to be derived from breeding the draft horse on proper and approved lines.

Although there are three distinct classes of draft horses (light, medium, and heavy), the methods of breeding them are practically identical. Fortunately, we have three distinct British breeds that belong to these classes, viz.—the Suffolk Punch, the Clydesdale, and the Shire, which materially assists the Australian farmer to breed to any of the desired classes that he

may require for his own use, or for the open market. It is advisable for the farmer first to study his own requirements and breed accordingly, and when he has fulfilled these, he may then turn his attention to the prevailing demands of the market.

#### WORK ON PURE-BRED LINES

Personally, I am an advocate of breeding on pure-bred lines—that is, mating a pure-bred mare of a certain breed to a pure-bred sire of the same breed; but this is at present outside the bounds of practicability with most Australian farmers on account of the comparative shortage of pure-bred mares and the extremely high values they realize. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt the next-to-best course in order that improvement may be made, and that is the mating of a pure-bred sire to a grade mare of the same class of breed.

The use of grade sires or mongrel sires must be condemned, as with them it is utterly impossible to breed to a type—by "type" I mean the distinguishing characteristics in a breed. Without breeding to type you can not improve your stock. If, however, a pure-bred sire of the same class of breed is used on each successive generation for five or six generations, the progeny then becomes practically of a fixed type and pure-bred.

#### POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN BREEDING

It is a very desirable achievement to "fix" a type by breeding on the lines just indicated; yet there are other matters that must be duly considered and given effect to if such breeding is to be of any practical value. The constitution and conformation of animals that are being mated must be thoroughly sound; otherwise one is apt to make serious blunders, and spoil the possibility of making good progress.

Constitutional unsoundness is generally the result of continued too close breeding, bad selection, and improper care and attention. But unsoundness of conformation, if of an hereditary nature, such as side-bone, ring-bone, spavin, thoroughpin, bad feet, etc., will be usually perpetuated in the offspring, and, therefore, it is wise for the farmer to closely examine his mares. If he is not competent to recognize the symptoms of unsoundness he should obtain the services of a qualified veterinarian. In any case he should only breed to pure-bred stallions that carry the government certificate of soundness.

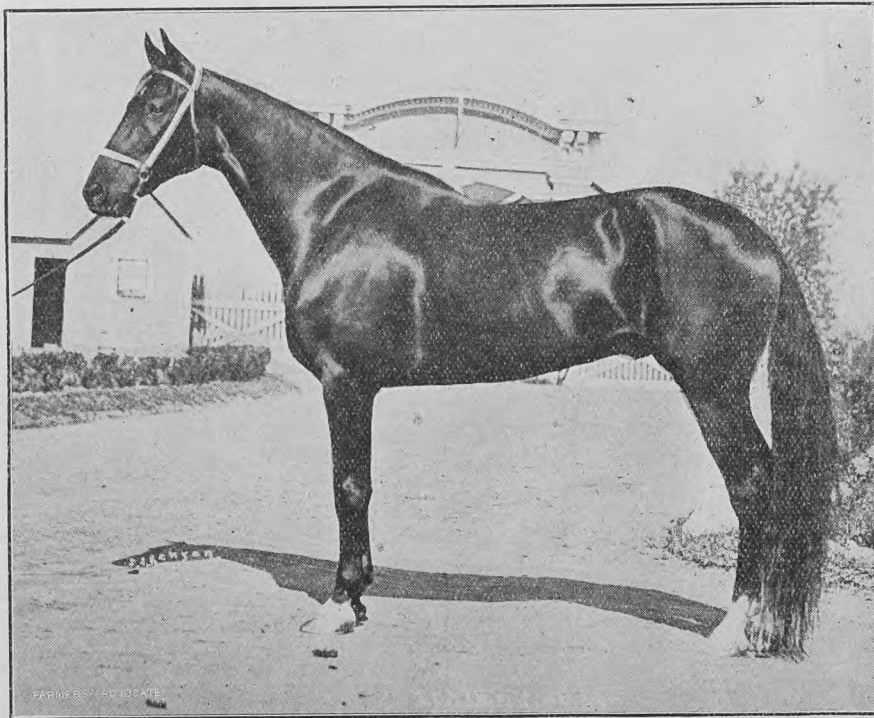
The idea of mating mare and stallion of opposite peculiarities is approved by many horse breeders, but I consider that it is wise when mating to preserve the good qualities in the sire and dam as much as possible, and strive to eliminate the weak ones.

#### WORK BOTH MARE AND STALLION

It is necessary, in order to obtain the best results in the progeny, to work both the mare and the stallion. The former, after being stunted, should be given moderate work, where there is no chance of her over-straining or knocking herself about. Do not put a mare to active hard work immediately after service, as this is very likely to prevent the mare from breeding, and often brings on abortion. The stallion should be given plenty of work out of season, and both he and the mare should be given a liberal and nutritious diet, care being exercised to avoid getting either of them too fat.

Although some mares can be worked right up to foaling time without injury, care and common-sense must be used by the owner, and if there are the slightest indications that the work is affecting her health, she should be withdrawn from such work and given a spell on good green pasture.

All mares should have recourse to good green pasture at least a month before foaling, and preferably pastures containing an excess of clover, lucerne, trefoil, or other leguminous plants. A highly nitrogenous pasture as food, assists in building up or nourishing the foetus or foal in embryo, without developing too much bone before birth. This is an extremely important matter, as many valuable mares are lost yearly through improper feeding prior to parturition, causing too much bone to form in the



Uhlan's Record : One Mile, 1.58½; Half Mile, 56½



foetus, which often makes the expulsion of it extremely difficult and sometimes impossible.

#### REARING THE FOAL

The mare is sometimes worked shortly after foaling—within a few days. This should be discountenanced, as it is not only cruel to the mare but may cause permanent injury to her health and that of the foal. Three weeks at least should be allowed the mare and foal on good pasture before she is worked. She can then be put to steady work until she gradually resumes her normal state.

As mares vary a great deal in milking qualities, so will foals vary considerably in their development. The better milker the mare, the better chance the foal has to quicken its growth, until it has attained the age of from six to nine months, when, according to the breeder's judgment, it may be weaned.

When weaned, it is desirable to place the foal on the best pasture available, and allow it access to good water, in order that it may not be retarded in its growth, till it is ready to be handled for work or for sale. This will be from two to three years of age, according to its development.

I feel confident that if the breeding of the different classes of draft horses were followed on similar practical lines to those which I have tried to explain, there would be a vast improvement in the future. We farmers and breeders could then view the advent of the farm motor tractor with less fear than our forefathers experienced when they had to face the advent of the railway in the beginning of the nineteenth century, which was responsible for a great setback to the breeding, not only of the draft horse, but of all breeds at that time. There will always be plenty of work for a good type of horse, and a good market price for a first-class horse of any breed.

### Horse-Breeding in France and Belgium

Horse-breeding in France is particularly interesting from the fact that organized effort in this direction has been in progress since the seventeenth century. In that century, the government established a stable of stallions at Le Pin, which it has since maintained and from the time of Napoleon it has had almost complete control of the breeding of horses for cavalry purposes. At the outset it may be noted that the policy of the department has been dominated in a very large sense by the definite purpose of producing and breeding suitable horses for the army. Most of the horses concerned in this policy are owned outright by the government. The total number of government-owned stallions in 1907 consisted of 559 Thoroughbred, 2,218 French Coach, and 574 draft, in all 3,351. It will be seen that the great majority of these horses are Thoroughbreds and French Coach, and are in fact sires of most suitable blood and breeding for the production of army horses. The best animals in the country are selected for this purpose and many high-class English Thoroughbreds are imported, together with a few Hackneys.

In this connection it may be stated that a government school has been established at Le Pin for the training of men who have to do with the selection, inspection and purchase of horses for the government. By this means a wonderful uniformity has been obtained in the types approved and bred. The training and equipment of special officers as afforded by the government school has promoted greater efficiency in the public service and has secured a gratifying degree of permanency for the policy of the department. The whole system has been admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended and has given horse-breeding an impetus and a direction of which the country may well be proud. Under ordinary circumstances, however, and under conditions such as we have in Canada, the method of work involves too large an expenditure of money. A part of the system, nevertheless, not yet described, is worthy of consideration and contains features which, in a modified form, might well be adopted elsewhere.

Reference is to the methods more particularly in vogue in connection with the breeding of

draft horses. France has five practically distinct draft breeds, each confined to a particular district of the country. Of these, the Percheron, bred in the district of Perche, is perhaps the most important. From what could be learned the large majority of the mares in this district are registered. They are owned by small farmers who keep usually two or three each and who almost invariably raise at least one or two colts during the year. At weaning time, these colts are practically all sold to the large stallion owners, who grow them until they are a year and a half old. They then either sell them or put them to work until they are of serviceable age. The young horses as they develop are carefully fed and trained and, at four years, a stallion is well grown in body, kind in harness and well mannered. That he has earned his own living for the last two years has detracted nothing from his value and, it may be, has given to the bone, nerve and muscle of his system a strength and endurance that will prove an asset to him for the rest of his life.

The government concerns itself chiefly, in connection with the assistance which it renders to the horse-breeding industry, with the stallions retained for breeding purposes. In France, all horses that stand for service must pass an examination as to soundness before government inspectors and must be officially accepted, after which they receive the mark of a star upon their neck. The rejected ones are branded with an R and may not be used for breeding purposes. Stallions deemed especially worthy are termed "approved" and receive subsidies ranging from 300 to 600 francs. These, in 1907, numbered 1,603, and served 82,736 mares. Other stallions accepted, but not deemed of more than ordinary merit, are termed "authorized" and receive no subsidy. In 1907, there were of these 185 and they served 9,746 mares. In all cases a horse is required to serve fifty mares to obtain a premium. After the season a service record of mares is forwarded to the department and, after foaling, a record of the foals is given. For draft horses, the service fee varies from 15 to 25 francs. Because of the subsidy, therefore, farmers are able to obtain the use of the best horses at very moderate rates. The encouragement given, through the premium system, to the possession of high-class sires has materially affected the quality and individuality of the horses bred in the district and the principle of the system has been one rather widely adopted in various European countries.

#### HORSE-BREEDING IN BELGIUM

In Belgium, the nature of the government assistance is of much the same character as that rendered through the premium system in France.

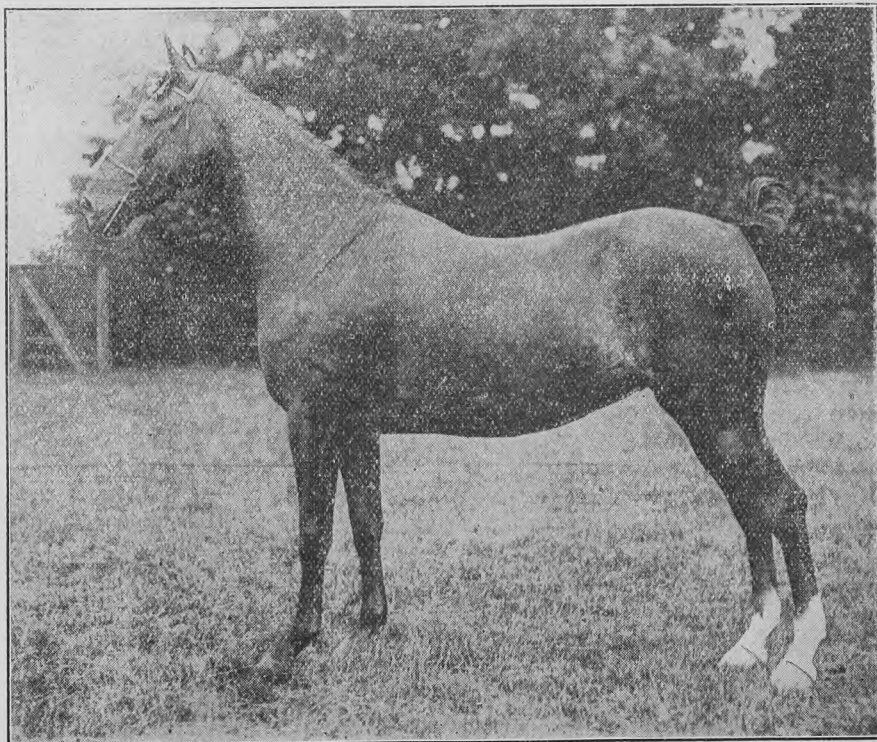
Government inspection of stallions is obligatory and none may stand for public service except such as are accepted. The card of acceptance is of value for one year only and the official examination is an annual affair. In each district exhibitions or meets are held annually and first, second and sometimes a number of third prizes are awarded for two-year-old, three-year-old and aged horses, shown in their respective classes. The prizes vary from \$15 for a third, to \$40, \$80 and \$110 for first prizes in the various sections. Special prizes of \$140 and \$180 are given at provincial exhibitions where a number of districts compete with their representatives. An other feature is the awarding of what are known as "primes de conservation" which may be termed "retaining premiums." These are granted in addition to the above-mentioned prizes, for the purpose of retaining the horses for breeding purposes. Under ordinary conditions they vary from \$100 to \$160. When, in the annual inspection, a horse of exceptional value is found, the above-mentioned premium may be replaced by one having a value of \$1,000 to \$1,200, this amount being payable each year for five years. In this instance, however, the conditions are very rigid and unless they are lived up to the premiums revert to the state. Horses receiving premiums are usually required to serve specially selected mares. It was learned that at one time special prizes had been granted to mares but that such are not now awarded.

In conversation with Prosper Mathieu, a large horse owner and breeder of Brussels, he expressed himself as well satisfied with the working of the system in Belgium. He preferred the premium system to that of government ownership of stallions. The uniformity of the horses throughout the country, particularly as regards conformation, type and color, could not but be noted and the animals bore the stamp of utility in a marked degree. There is a large market for draft horses in the seaport towns such as Antwerp, but the biggest trade is with Germany. This country takes large importations every year and judging by figures which were received the Belgian horses are the most valuable of any purchased from foreign countries. It is partly in recognition of this trade that the government has taken its interest in horse-breeding and the income which the farmers derive from the industry is an important part of their livelihood.—H. S. ARKELL, in *Bulletin on Observations on Government Assistance to Agriculture*.

### Buy Thin Horses Now

There is always a time to buy and a time to sell, no matter what the article is. It has been said that no man can make money

by buying at a price which is all the particular thing is worth. To make money, buy when the market value is low, and sell when it is high. There are few branches of agriculture which lend themselves so well to these conditions as does that of horse-fitting. There is a time every year when horses can be bought cheap and often at a price much below their actual value. Following this comes a period when almost any kind of work horse will sell for more than he is really worth.



Three-year-old Hackney Filly, Buckingham Czarina, First and Champion at this Year's Royal Show



With the horse, the season for the farmer to buy is in the autumn. Scarcity of feed and lack of sufficient work to keep them earning their living, makes many owners anxious to dispose of their surplus horseflesh. Many also need the money worse than they need the horse, and thus they are led to price the animal very low. They do not look ahead and reckon what the same animal will be worth, and how readily he may be sold at a high figure a few months hence, when the snow has vanished from the fields and the warm sun and soft southerly winds of spring have chased the frost from the land, making it imperative that the soil be worked and the seed sown with all possible haste. During this latter season horses are scarce and buyers numerous. Work is plentiful, and the need of power is urgent. Horse-power is yet, and will be for years to come, the most common power used in farm work; and when work is pressing, up go prices for this class of stock. In view of this, it is always safe to buy heavy horses in the fall, provided the price is right, which is usually the case, and feed them during the winter, giving them good care so as to bring them out in the best condition for sale in spring. Horses are very often thin at this time of year, and this is used by buyers as a means to lower the price. Fall is a poor time to sell drafters, but it is a good time to purchase animals to fit for reselling.

Conditions should make it very easy for the average farmer either to fit his own horses for sale, or, where he buys others for this purpose, to make a good profit. The only drawback is lack of feed, and this should not often be experienced on a well-regulated farm. With corn and alfalfa, clover and timothy, the various cereals and other grasses, to say nothing of roots, the farmer should be able to feed all his stock well, and should generally have feed to spare. True, the diet of the horse is somewhat limited, yet quite a variety can be employed, and the specific crops most useful for horse feed can be saved for them, the other classes of stock being fed on the remaining crops, which, if grown in right proportion, will make a good variety for their ration. The winter is the season when the labor shortage is not felt so severely as in summer, and if a few horses are purchased to feed, the labor can be had at a reasonable price; and, besides, this helps to give employment to the hired men during the off season. Besides giving them employment, it is a work in which most men take great interest. Horses are usually the favorite stock on the farm, and nothing gives an attendant or owner greater satisfaction than to see the animal responding to good care and feed, and gaining rapidly in flesh. It is interesting work. Not only is it interesting, but it is profitable. Horses often sell at nearly double the price in spring, after fitting, that they were purchased for in low condition the fall previous. Surely there is a profit in buying and fitting such horses, and surely there would be profit enough to warrant the

owner fitting his own animals, rather than disposing of them in the fall and letting some one else make the profits. There will always be horses to buy in the fall, and those who have the feed and stable accommodation can do no better, provided they are good judges of horses, and conditions governing the buying, feeding and selling of them, than buy a few to feed during the winter. The good horses are the kind to buy. Scrubs or unsound animals are not desirable.—*Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont.

## Stock

### Yearly Marketings of Live Stock

According to U. S. Crop Reporter, the combined receipts of hogs, cattle, and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul, yearly, since 1900, were as follows:

Year.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1900.....	19,160,210	7,179,344	7,061,466
1901.....	20,952,691	7,707,839	7,798,359
1902.....	17,791,341	8,375,408	9,177,050
1903.....	17,288,256	8,878,789	9,680,692
1904.....	19,072,231	8,690,699	9,604,812
1905.....	20,270,000	9,202,083	10,572,259
1906.....	19,812,594	9,373,825	10,864,327
1907.....	20,066,388	9,490,710	9,857,877
1908.....	23,481,442	8,827,360	9,833,640
1909.....	19,286,936	9,189,312	10,284,858
1910.....	15,982,648	9,265,408	12,407,418

### Treat the Sheep For Ticks, Lice and Scab

That same treatment of the flock for ticks and vermin should be regularly practiced, is conceded by most sheep-breeders. It has been found profitable to dip at least once a year, and in most cases twice. Where there is no sign of vermin in the flock, it is always well to treat the sheep as a means of prevention. Ticks, lice and other parasites are quite common in many flocks, and few, indeed, are the flocks that are entirely free from the former. Scab also crops up from time to time. It is safe to say that the loss in mutton and wool caused by the ravages of this disease, and the various other sheep parasites, is many times greater than the cost of dipping. It is also safe to state that if every sheep-owner in the country would treat his sheep thoroughly at proper, regular intervals with some good dip, such troubles as scab, ticks and lice would soon be unknown.

Sheep-breeders can not afford to spend their valuable time in preparing home-made dips. The proprietary dips on the market can be produced at small cost, because they are manufactured in large quantities. These dips, also, are the outcome of considerable study and work, and, used

according to directions, are safe and effective, as well as economical.

Directly after shearing of the ewes is a good time to dip the lambs, because at this time most of the ticks will be found on them. A little later, the entire flock, ewes and lambs, should be dipped. It was formerly believed that fall dipping was injurious, but this belief has been superseded, and now all the best sheepmen practice dipping before their charges go into winter quarters. Because no signs of ticks or scab are visible, is no reason why they should not be dipped, as the pests may develop during the winter, causing much loss of wool, and also keeping the sheep low in flesh. It is, therefore, of greatest importance that dipping be done just previous to the cold weather.

Two methods of treating the sheep have been and are common among sheepmen, dipping (actual immersing in a vat), and pouring, which can be done by the use of an old tea or coffee pot. The latter method is more economical of material but will require more time to accomplish the work than the former. To do it properly requires three men, one to hold the sheep, one to open or "shed" the wool, and another to pour the liquid. The wool should be "shed," and the liquid applied at intervals of five or six inches over the entire body of the sheep. This will ensure thorough work. This method is very good where small flocks are kept, and from fifty to seventy sheep may be treated by three men in a day. A quart of solution is enough for each sheep if carefully applied, and it will run more freely on the skin if applied warm.

A flock of twenty-five sheep is, however, large enough to warrant the preparation of a small dipping plant. The vat, like the dip itself, can often be bought cheaper than it can be made, although a plank trough can be easily constructed. Sheep can be handled much faster this way than by the pouring method. It only requires that they remain in the dip about two minutes, after which they are placed in the dripping pen, which should be a pen with a water-tight bottom slanting to a drain back to the tank. This conservation of the drippings is a great saving on material. Care must be taken that the sheep are not allowed to get out and distribute the dip on grass or other forage upon which they are feeding, or trouble may follow. The solution should be squeezed out of the wool while the sheep are on the dripping-board. Where shallow vats are used, say, about 2½ feet deep, it is necessary to dip the liquid and pour it over them; but in the deeper vats, about 5½ feet deep, no dipping is necessary, as the animal's fleece becomes saturated with the liquid. The larger, deep vats are used where large flocks are kept. Warm days should be selected for the operation, and a bright sun is a great help in drying the sheep after the soaking.

If, after the dipping has been completed, new individuals are brought into the flock, it is always advisable to dip them or treat them by pouring before placing them with the other sheep. If this is not done, they may infect the entire flock with vermin or disease, and thus cause much trouble and loss by undoing the work of dipping the flock in the beginning. Too much care can not be practiced in keeping the flock free from disease and insect pests, and dipping is the surest and easiest method of ensuring success in this particular.—*Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont.

### Contagious Diseases Among Live Stock

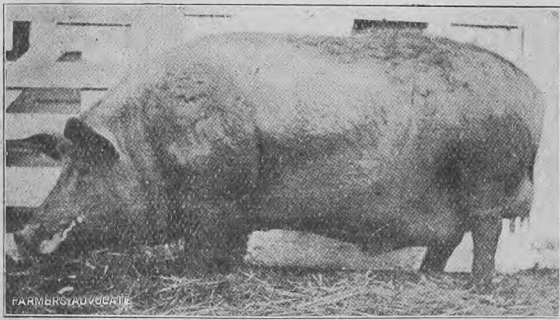
The mysteries of contagious diseases among both man and domesticated animals, or rather the mysteries of the germs responsible for the diseases, have to a certain extent given way to scientific research. Yet the ways of these minute organisms in their spread over hundreds of miles of country with apparently no means of transportation, the sudden epidemics of disease, the sudden secession of same and various other mannerisms all their own, leave much yet to be explained.

It has been definitely proven though that



Pens and Vat Arrangement Where J. A. Turner Treats His Sheep on Balgreggan Stock Farm With an Approved Dip. His Sheep Always Are in Good Condition





Champion Tamworth Boar at New Westminster, Owned by Alex Davies

contagious diseases among live stock can be caused in no other way than by the entrance of a specific germ to the body of the affected animal; there is no haphazard cause for various epidemics. Dirt, filth, and all insanitary conditions while in a great many cases associated with epidemics can not produce the disease. Once though the germ has gained entrance to the tissues or blood of the animal nothing favors the development and spread of the disease more than unclean, dark stables.

It is usual in the first outbreak of a disease, such as that of hog cholera in the district about Winnipeg recently, that the mode of infection can not be traced. So small are the organisms and frequently so resistant to ordinary conditions that there are hundreds of different ways in which it is possible to transport these germs from one district to another or even from one province or country to another.

Shipments of apparently healthy stock that later develop the disease, shipments of "disease carrier" stock, that stock which have become immunized to the effects of the germs yet carry these germs within their bodies, infected stock cars, shipments of hay or other food that may have dormant germs attached, and countless other ways even less apparent.

While the germs are being continually transported from one place to another, so scattered are they and so unfavorable their final lodging place in most cases, that not one in thousands ever gains entrance to the tissues of an animal, and even then so vigorous may be the constitution of this animal that food will be made of germ instead of the germ making food of the attacked individual. But once let the germ gain entrance to an animal of low vitality so terrific will be its reproduction and spread that within a few days the surroundings will be polluted with germs and their contact with vigorous animals will be so frequent that finally even they must succumb to the incessant attack.

However, so thorough are sanitary conditions made possible in stables, pens and yards, and so effective are disinfectants that the spread of all disease germs can be reduced to a minimum that practically means complete immunity. There is no reason why stock cars should be a means of spreading disease, why a germ should not feel the effects of some germicide immediately it lodges in a stable, or why a disease should be allowed to spread if it should accidentally gain an entrance to a farm.

While science is successfully, in most cases, combating "disease bacteria," the farmer can do more in the use of sanitary buildings and cleanliness to prevent the disease establishing itself than he can by the use of all scientific methods in combating the disease once it has become established. Every building on the farm used for housing stock should be practically germ-proof. Disinfectants used regularly will keep them in such a condition.

While Western Canada has been practically free from serious disease plagues it has been due almost entirely to the wide range given stock and natural conditions prevailing. With the curtailing of ranges and the greater use of stables and pens that is gradually coming about, the susceptibility to disease increases and the surroundings are more favorable to the growth and spread of disease organisms, and in the future farmers of the West should, since we have built

artificial surroundings, use the artificial means at their disposal to prevent the spread of contagious diseases throughout our new country.

## Farm

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00, and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

November 15.—How do you winter your hogs? Many farmers have found it almost impossible to raise litters during the winter, or even carry their breeding sows over the winter in good health. Describe your method of wintering all classes, suggesting building, feed and general management. Give obstacles you ran up against and how you overcome them.

November 22.—What fruits, small or large, bush or tree, have you grown? Give details of your experiences that will help brother farmers and enable them to avoid mistakes that mean losses similar to what you or others have had. Perhaps you have good advice to give as to buying bushes or trees and time to plant the same.

November 29.—What are you doing with the steers you purpose turning off next spring? Give some details as to care and feeding during the winter. What feeds will be used, and for how long will they be kept on full fattening rations. In short, we want you to discuss fully your methods of handling feeders from the time you start feeding until the animals are marketed.

December 6.—What advice have you to give on growing flax? Some report poor returns from flax sown on summerfallowed land. What has been your experience on soil of different kinds? What preparation of the land do you find gives best returns? Give us some idea as to date of seeding and quantity to the acre.

## Electricity on the Farm

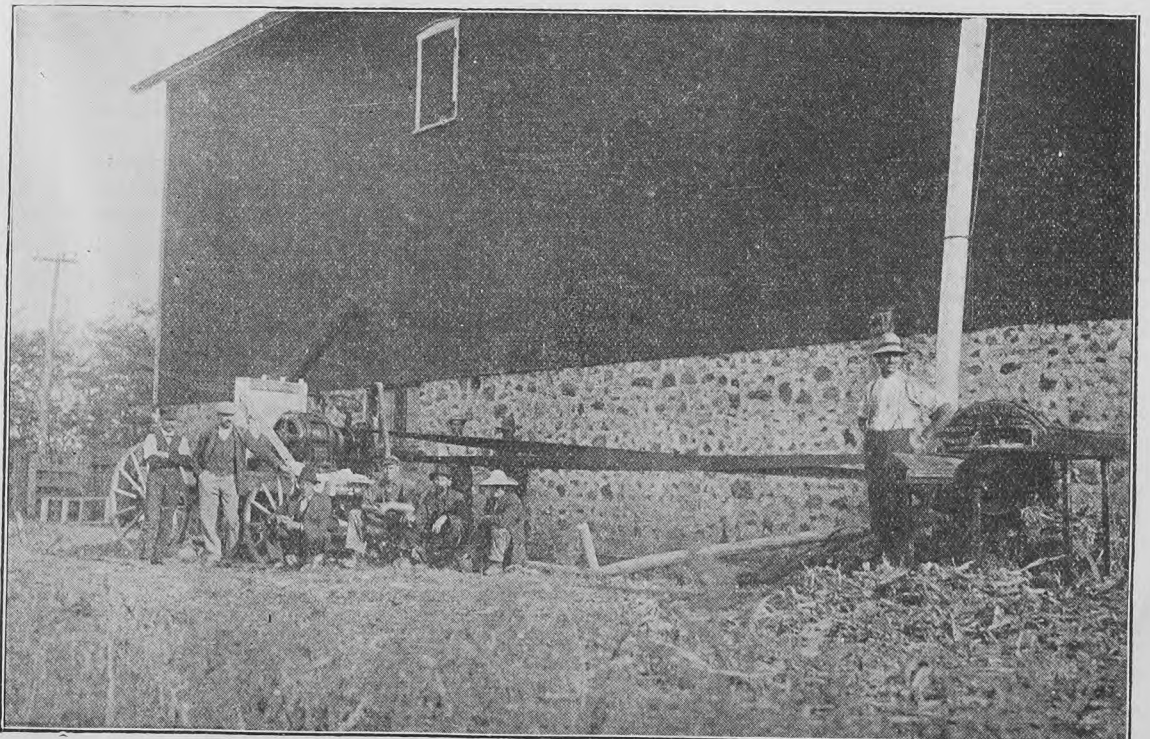
The accompanying illustration shows that electricity from a huge power plant can be made use of in a practical way on the farm. The photograph was taken on the farm of John Prouse, Oxford County, Ont.

The Ontario government has announced that it is now prepared to go ahead and extend the Hydro-Electric lines to rural districts. Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission, states that the government will erect high-voltage lines of 13,000 and 2,200 volts through the country districts, and that the townships can then extend the power to the farmers and all people living in rural districts. There will then be no justifiable reason why townships and incorporated and police villages should not avail themselves of the opportunity of procuring electricity at cost for all household and farm purposes.

This move on the part of the government, at the instance of Mr. Beck and the Hydro-Electric Commission, is in the right direction, and will make electric power possible on thousands upon thousands of farms throughout the province. Many districts will now be able to be served which heretofore could not handle the power, owing to the largeness of the outlay the municipality would have been obliged to make. This extension by the government makes it feasible for any municipality to get the power. This hydro-electric energy on the farm can be used in many different operations. Its scope is practically unlimited. In the household it can be used for lighting, heating, cooking, ironing, washing, churning, and several other household tasks. In the outbuildings, besides lighting, its use is very wide, pumping, milking, separating, sawing, chopping and grinding, cutting feed, filling silos, threshing, and many other branches of farm work which require power, being efficiently accomplished by its use. There is no other power which is equally efficient; and, while the cost may seem a little high, yet, when considering that it can be used for such a variety of purposes, whereas the use of other power is more limited, the comparative cost is very materially lowered.

Enthusiasts look forward to the time, which we hope will be in the comparatively near future, when electric power will be used on the great majority of Canadian farms that can be reached by it, and when our country highways will be lighted at night by this light. This latter point Mr. Beck considers practicable, because at night the power is not required for farm or household operations, and could be used for lighting purposes by having a large lamp placed on the gate post of each farm.

How long will it be before farmers in Western Canada will be able to get current from one or more large and properly equipped plants?



Electric Power Used on an Ontario Farm to Fill the Silo With Fodder for Winter Use



## MANITOBA'S NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE



HON. GEORGE LAWRENCE

**M**ANITOBA'S new minister of agriculture is well equipped to handle the department over which he has been given charge. Born in the good old horse-raising county of Ontario, in the days when "Billy" Smith was younger, George Lawrence helped his father on a farm in Pickering township for a few years. But the West has known him for almost thirty-four years. He landed at Fort Garry April 16, 1878. The following year he started farming at Miami, and at the same time took up land near what is now known as Glenora. He stayed there until 1886, farming continuously. In the spring of that year he moved to Killarney, where he has continued to keep in practical touch with Manitoba agriculture. In fact, he has been a farmer ever since 1879, and has raised 33 crops of wheat. Horse-raising has received attention at his hands, Clydesdales and Standard-breds being his favorites.

Mr. Lawrence has some interesting first-hand information regarding cattle-raising. Back in 1895, stockmen of the Killarney district persisted in telling him that cattle could not be

fed at a profit. But the present cabinet minister felt sure they could. Along with a partner, therefore, he agreed to give a practical demonstration. Fifty head of two, three and four-year-olds were bought, and a concrete stable was built. In the fall, the experiment on cattle feeding began in real earnest. Help had to be hired, and all feed was bought. In April a price of 3½ cents a pound was the best obtainable. The steers were sold at a profit. Of course, he admits that feed prices were lower then than they are now. He got oats at about 25 cents, barley at 30 to 35 cents, and hay at \$7.00 a ton. Early in the feeding period, also, the steers got some roots that grew on his farm. The following year the stable was filled again. When spring came the best price was \$3.10 for choice ones, culls to be left on his hands. This figure was too low for profit. But Mr. Lawrence did not give up. His herd, along with 75 belonging to a neighbor, were shipped to London, England. The price obtained there again left Mr. Lawrence with a profit.

This does not prove that every man can make money from steer feeding. He remembers that his animals received good care. He knew enough about the business to make sure that the men in charge were punctual, and that the animals were kept quiet and contented. The currycomb was not spared. The hair was clipped from the tail, except the switch, and the clippers were run along the back. About once a week fish oil was rubbed along this "track." It is said that Mr. Lawrence's steers looked as slick as the average race horse.

Hon. Mr. Lawrence started his career as a public man in 1883 as councillor in Ward 1 of the Municipality of Derby, now known as Roblin. In 1885 and 1886 he served at the council board in Argyle. After moving to Killarney his first attempt at winning votes was in 1892, when he was defeated by Hon. F. M. Young, now Senator Young, in the provincial election. In 1896 the Patrons of Industry were in the limelight, and Mr. Lawrence was not a candidate. In 1899, however, he again opposed Mr. Young, and was ahead when the votes were counted. Those who exercise the franchise in that riding have seen to it that the majority stood in his favor ever since. Recently, when his selection as minister of agriculture called upon him to stand for re-election there were none who suggested opposition.

The Hon. George Lawrence knows the needs of Manitoba as far as agriculture is concerned. He is filled with a determination that nothing shall be left undone that can reasonably be granted. Dairying and stock-raising will receive attention. With an enthusiastic minister whose energies are directed solely in behalf of the department of agriculture, the province can expect some important changes within a very short time.

## Causes of Clover Failure

The average farmer of the Canadian West who does not grow clover or alfalfa gives as his reason: "It will not grow here." This same reason has been urged in different parts of America. Every one who studies crops admits that clover is a very desirable plant to have on the farm; many acres are being seeded each season, but the failure of a few discourages many.

The Agricultural Experiment Station, in circular 111, deals with the problem, and outlines a few causes of failure as follows:

1. Faulty method of seeding, caused by poor preparation of the seed-bed, careless and indifferent covering of the seed. A great many farmers use the grain drill in sowing their grain with the grass seed box in front. The grass seed and clover or alfalfa is sown broadcast ahead of the drill. If the land is not thoroughly harrowed afterward much of the seed perishes. In addition not enough of good seed is used. It is advisable to sow the clover alone without a nurse crop.

2. Top-dressing with manure. This stimulates the young clover plants, especially if the land is slow and weak in fertility.

3. A top-dressing or mulch of straw. It seems that this was to be applied in the fall as

they speak of its great value in preventing the young plants from winter killing.

4. A serious lack of humus in the soil. This does not apply to the greater part of the Canadian West.

5. Acidity in the soil and lack of lime. The circular points out that a good way for the farmers to find out if his fields need lime is to apply it to a small area and watch results.

It is quite possible that these causes do not apply to many localities of the prairie provinces. The main essentials are proper preparation of the seed-bed, good seed and careful seeding.

## Well-Organized Constable Force

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

On overhauling old memories I find that occasions have been when we found the police were not perfect, and aggravating blunders and inconveniences were caused by their actions. Followed by a shake-up of public opinion on the question of our police system of protection, we undertake to give an epitomy of the consensus of opinion in general of the subject.

The readiness of equipment and the despatch with which they can execute their work was conceded by all in favor of the system, and yet there are isolated places where, even our "mounts" fail to give much immediate security to the

people. This condition of affairs could be made more efficient by having the territories of their jurisdiction made more available to them. In the older and more thickly-settled sections opinion seems to favor a local constable system, such as exists in the older provinces, as a surer method of dealing with local difficulties.

The objections to the present police system are that its efficiency is not commensurate with its expense and that the personal make-up of the force is too much of a mercenary nature. As a general rule they have no business interests in the localities over which they act and do not take that intrinsic interest in the issues under their control that they would under interested circumstances. Whether they use the best of their judgment and effort or not, they do not get credit for doing so from the mere fact that they are not part and parcel of the community. There is a great deal to be said in favor of the system; yet, there is a strong opinion prevailing that a constable force consisting of local men of business interests of some kind who are really part and parcel of their own locality should take the place of our present police system. It is natural to think that a neighbor and fellow in business would take a deeper and more equitable interest in dealing with our affairs and would deal with the violators of law and order more efficiently than an officer of a more foreign and oblique interest of the community. There has come under our notice almost every kind of law violation down in Old Ontario, including the three fearful murder cases of the Topping family, the Benwell murder and the shooting of little Frosty, in Oxford county. In all cases nothing could have improved upon the efficiency of and the despatch with which these cases were taken care of by the constable force. In all cases under our notice a general satisfaction to all concerned was the result. The very fact that a constable is a neighbor to the injured on either side of a difficulty makes him put forth his best endeavor and effort to bring the cases to justice and judgment and to deal equitably with all. This system has one feature commendable to it in that there is no locality, however isolated or small, but could have a constable equipped with sufficient authority to augment the force in emergency or aggravated cases. It is often said that law-breakers do not like to see the red coats. All right; they have a peculiar dread of local constables also, and there is no reason why constables should not wear uniform. The system can be made as efficient as a police force at much less expense.

Opinions in this section of the West seem to favor the constable system and that it should at the earliest possible date supersede the police system or make the police force equal to their requirements. Said a leading farmer and officer along these lines but yesterday: "The increase of vagabonds of late in the West requires the better equipment of our present police force or its superseding by something more efficient." We are of similar opinion, and having had many years of experience under both systems, favor a properly and well-organized constable force. In northern and sparsely-settled regions it might be wise to still keep some kind of mounted force.

Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

## Bearded Heads in Wheat Fields

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With reference to a question asked in your issue of October 18, on page 1415, relative to the cause of wheat-grower getting more bearded heads in the field each year, I would say that from my own experience I have found the following reasons the cause:

First—The bearded varieties are almost without exception the larger kernel. Thus when you are cleaning your wheat for seed you clean all the bearded grains in that which you sow.

Secondly—I have found that if the bearded variety and Red Fife are left in the stubble and plowed under, a greater proportion of the bearded wheat will volunteer the second season.

Again, if there has been some frost during the season, near the ripening period, the bearded wheats are usually about ten to twelve days



earlier and thus the seed is more nearly matured and gives a stronger growth when sown and thus takes the lead of a weaker seed and produces a head with more grains in it.

The bearded varieties in this locality also give a larger yield than the Red Fife. This year much of the bearded (Huron) wheat going forty to fifty bushels to the acre.

These different causes, when all put together, have a great effect in making the bearded heads show conspicuously in a field of the beardless varieties in a very short time.

Alta. J. S. Fox.

[Note.—Granting that all these factors play some part in giving an increased percentage of bearded heads it scarcely can be expected that, under the circumstances outlined by our enquirer, even the combination would give the great change noted.—EDITOR.]

## Wheat in Great Britain

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

A remarkable feature of British grown wheat this year is the hardness of the grain, and the fitness for immediate milling. The unusually dry growing period, and the fineness of the harvesting weather are responsible for this desirable condition. In ordinary seasons most British wheat can not be milled without an admixture of old wheat. Flour made from home-grown wheat this year will make the light, attractive loaf which can not usually be had without a liberal addition of Manitoba Hard or strong Argentine wheat.

Not for many years has so much wheat been marketed in September. There has been a large demand by millers, who now hold large stocks. The prices have averaged about 35s. per quarter of 504 pounds for white, and 34s. for red wheat. Little low-grade wheat has been offered, and samples have seldom fallen below 496 pounds to the quarter.

Manitoba Hard wheat was worth about 40s. per quarter of 480 pounds at the end of September, but prices for October shipments were lower, 37s. being the ruling price. Australian was from 37s. to 38s. per quarter in September.

The pessimistic crop reports from the Northwest, and the war interruption to Russian supplies have made a firmer market for Manitoba Hard wheat, and best is quoted now (mid-October) at 40s. 6d. per quarter, the highest price on the market. Prices for Manitoba would rule higher still but for the excellent quality of the home-grown wheat this year, and the consequently lessened demand for "strong" wheat to give lightness to the loaf. In ordinary years a loaf made from English wheat is squat and heavy, while the Canadian wheat loaf is larger, lighter and much more attractive in appearance.

Experiments have been in progress for a long time at Cambridge to produce a wheat that will be as good in baking quality as Red Fife. Burgoyne's Fife, introduced by Prof. Giffen, seems to solve the problem. It is a cross between an old English rough chaff wheat and Red Fife. Red Fife keeps up its quality when grown under English conditions, but the yield is not great enough. The new cross gives both quality and yield, averaging about 32 bushels, and baking as well as the red parent.

At the recent grain show of the Dorset Farmers' Club the champion prize was awarded to Burgoyne's Fife. The yield was 48 bushels to the acre, weighing 66 pounds to the bushel. It was sown on November 26, and cut on July 20, being the last sown and the first harvested on the farm. The judges stated that it was the best sample of wheat they had ever seen grown on English soil.

If Burgoyne's Fife will ripen early enough under your Western conditions it seems worthy of extended trial by your experimental farms. A yield of 32 bushels to the acre is a big average.

In the Dorset case where 48 bushels were grown, it was sown as a fall wheat. Perhaps if Burgoyne's Fife is too late as a spring wheat it might be a capital addition to the fall wheats which are now grown in Alberta.

The writer saw a new early red wheat on the

## Cost of Producing Barley

The United States Bureau of Statistics has secured data from important barley states as to the actual cost of producing that crop. The following table shows averages of reports from 200 correspondents.

ITEM.	United States.	New York.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Iowa.	North Dakota.	South Dakota.	Nebraska.	California.
Cost per acre for—									
Preparing ground for seed, dollars	1.84	3.71	2.22	1.83	1.25	1.83	1.61	.97	1.77
Seed, dollars	1.14	1.96	1.38	1.21	1.22	.97	1.02	.89	.95
Sowing, dollars	.46	.65	.69	.42	.36	.46	.37	.48	.44
Harvesting, dollars	1.28	2.00	1.58	1.22	1.37	.99	1.15	.93	1.42
Preparing for market, dollars	1.50	2.58	1.60	1.38	1.25	1.60	1.26	1.04	1.75
Rental value of land, dollars	3.17	2.87	4.16	2.67	4.80	2.36	2.73	2.43	3.20
Other items of cost, dollars	.66	.72	.73	.62	.39	.29	.49	.29	.93
Total cost per acre—									
Including item of rental, dollars	10.05	16.28	12.49	9.43	10.64	8.59	8.71	7.24	10.46
Excluding item of rental, dollars	6.88	13.41	8.33	6.76	5.84	6.23	5.98	4.81	7.26
Yield per acre, bushels	27.6	41.0	30.0	25.0	28.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	33.0
Cost per bushel—									
Including rental, cents	36.4	39.7	41.6	37.7	38.0	34.4	36.3	31.5	31.7
Excluding rental, cents	24.9	32.7	27.8	27.0	20.9	24.9	24.9	20.9	22.0
Value of grain—									
Per bushel, cents	52.1	67.0	60.0	51.0	54.0	47.0	51.0	45.0	50.0
Per acre, dollars	14.38	27.47	18.00	12.75	15.12	11.75	12.24	10.35	16.50
Average size of fields, acres	44	10	12	28	19	50	44	42	112
Value of land per acre, dollars	65.47	45.83	77.43	51.00	106.36	33.96	52.08	40.00	62.06

stand of Messrs. King, of Coggeshall, Essex, at the recent dairy show. The berries were pale red and plump. A number of ears were shown, and these were of great length, nearly square, and with from five to six sets per head. One exceptional head on view was fully six inches in length, and contained seven sets of grains.

Messrs. King claimed a yield of 8½ quarters to the acre, and flour from this new "Essex Conqueror," as it is named, received a high award at the recent Bakers' exhibition. The wheat on the stand was certainly of exceptionally fine quality.

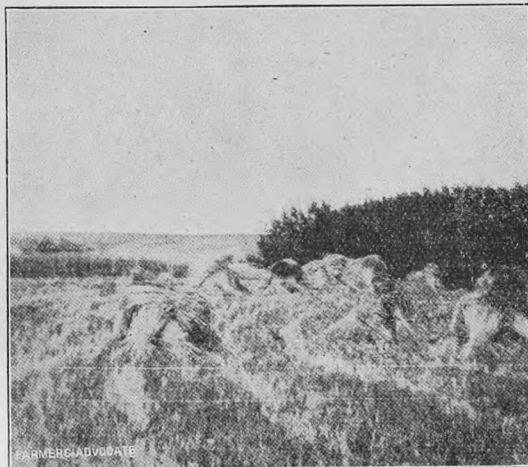
F. DEWHIRST.

## Mounted Force for Ranching Country

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was much interested in letters given in your issue of Oct. 25 regarding public protection on the prairie. I consider it is of more vital

## "Drag Harrow" Had Good Crops on His Saskatchewan Farm



Field of Improved Red Fife Wheat. To the Left is Standing a Hand-Selected Plot



Fodder Corn Sown June 8 Stood 6 to 8 Feet High on September 7

interest to the rancher than the homesteader, whose bounds are so limited. What is to hinder a dishonest homesteader picking up one or two lambs, a calf or even a steer without the owner missing his animal until it is too late. Although I live in a mounted police district it is years since I remember seeing one around. Before the days of the homesteader or small farmer occasionally one came round on patrol. I do not know whether or not they are kept too busy for that now.

I feel that men who come in from the United States or from Europe or elsewhere should be obliged to show that they have enough money on hand to enable them to live until they can earn some. I know of homesteaders coming in with a thieving reputation in the United States, with absolutely nothing but a few domestic necessities. How are they to live on the prairie? They seem to select a ranching district where something can be picked up and not be noticed at the time. In the strictly farming districts these men would have no chance. They do not come to farm and settle in the country, their aim being to prove up and realize and move elsewhere. They do not forget that strangers are not so likely to be caught. Possibly they return to where they came from. However hard up they are these men are always well armed, the smallest member of the family carrying useful firearms, and they do not hesitate to shoot prairie chickens and ducks, etc., out of season. At certain seasons it seems to be their only means of livelihood. As a class they are most independent. Unless pressed for a little ready cash they are slow to avail themselves of any offer of employment.

There is the big question of picking up animals on the prairie that are not branded or distinctly so. The law should step in and say: "Do not touch an animal unless you are positive it is yours." Too often we hear of ranchers and, I hope, more often would-be ranchers who are accused of taking animals not their own on the vaguest ideas of ownership. It seems superfluous to state that the impecunious American who comes into this country is 100 per cent. more needful of police surveillance than the same class of man from Britain. If the latter does not know as well how to make a living it is certain he can live on much poorer fare than his American cousin can for the first year at least in this country.

In my opinion this class of customer can be handled best by an efficient mounted police. Local constables may suit for thickly populated sections where practically every citizen can be depended upon to assist the recognized arm of the law but even there a mounted force would do much to keep away tramps and other undesirables. For the greater part of our prairie country we need a strong mounted force composed of men who are in sympathy with the farmer and rancher and who can handle the worst kind of sneaks that come within our borders.

"ALBERTA."



Prices paid to farmers in the United States on October 1 compared with October 1 last year, for barley averaged 45.6 per cent. higher; potatoes, 30.2 per cent. higher; hay, 22.7 per cent. higher; oats, 17.4 per cent. higher; corn, 7.5 per cent. higher; buckwheat, 2.4 per cent. lower; wheat, 5.7 per cent. lower; chickens, 6.0 per cent. lower; butter, 9.2 per cent. lower; eggs, 10.7 per cent. lower; flaxseed, 12.4 per cent. lower, and cotton, 23.3 per cent. lower.

## Dairy

### Rule for Feeding Cows

Each cow should receive as much roughage as she will eat up clean, and a portion of this should preferably be of a succulent nature, like grass, silage, soiling crops, or roots. Of concentrates, it has been found a good working rule to feed as many pounds of grain feeds per day to each cow as she produces pounds of butterfat a week, or one-fourth to one-third as much grain as she gives pounds of milk daily, the amount depending upon the percentage of butterfat in the milk. In the case of cows producing milk with a low percentage of fat, one-fourth would be required. Care should always be taken to avoid an increase in body-weight above the normal for each cow, since the milk secretion, as a general rule, is likely to suffer when cows commence to utilize their feed for the formation of body-fat.—*Wisconsin Experiment Station Bulletin.*

### Legislation Regarding Milk

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

A new method of dealing with the sale of milk was suggested at a recent meeting of northern farmers at Northallerton.

As the law stands a farmer whose milk falls below the legal standard is prosecuted in a court of summary jurisdiction. Conviction implies a certain amount of personal disgrace.

The suggested method is that there shall be an implied contract between the seller and the local authority that the milk sold contains at least 3 per cent. of fat and 8.5 per cent. of solids not fat. If the milk falls below that standard the seller shall be proceeded against in the county court for breach of contract, and be liable to pay damages on conviction. The onus of proof should be on the prosecution. Such a method of procedure would take away the odium of a criminal court charge.

It was further proposed that the basis of any charge should be on the average analysis of several samples of mornings' and evenings' milk.

The minister of agriculture, Earl Carrington, was present at the meeting, and agreed with the proposals put forward in a general way. He doubted whether he could get any legislation undertaken on the basis of an average analysis of several samples of milk. Farmers could strengthen his hands by giving way on some point, in the consumers' interest, so that farmers might get some of the bread if they could not get the whole loaf.

Lord Carrington proceeded to give voice to some sound doctrine:—"But you must remember there is such a person as the consumer. You must remember that there are such people as women and children. You must remember, too, that though there are 200,000 tenant farmers in England there are 36 millions of people in England, all of whom if they have money will buy milk, and intend to see that the milk they do buy is milk of a proper standard. Farmers can not have it all their own way, you must give and take. You must recognize the enormous majority of the consumers over the producers, and must remember that the protection of the greatest number is the duty of the government.

"The government is practically a trade union. One person, the minister of agriculture, represents the farmers of England, but there are many persons in the cabinet representing the general public, and the only way to get anything through

is by some sort of give and take, by which consumers and producers will both be protected."

\* \* \*

Higher prices have greatly stimulated shipments of provisions from Canada to Britain. An increased demand for Canadian cheese has followed the shortage in English cheese, and prices are about 16s. to 17s. above those current a year ago. Present price is about 69s. per cwt. (112 pounds). Canadian creamery butter of first quality is selling for about 125s. per cwt. (112 pounds), about the same price as best Irish, but 10s. below best Danish.

Canadian bacon is worth about 64s. per cwt., about 7s. below prime Irish. Bacon prices generally are falling.

F. DEWHIRST.

### Fancy Dairy Products in Demand

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Profits can only be made during the winter months from dairying by a combination of economic circumstances. In the first place the dairyman, be he carrying on a large or small dairy, must have a profit-producing strain of dairy cows—cows that will give not less than two hundred pounds of butterfat per annum under good care and liberal feeding. For winter production the cows should freshen in October and November. They should be well fed with succulent food, such as green, cut sheaf oats, mixed grain, well cured corn silage as can be produced in this country, also well fed with a milk-producing ration of ground grain and non-tainting roots. Cows must be kept comfortable and clean, well salted, watered, exercised in the open air, and regularly milked and fed. Be sure they are housed at nights and on cold, stormy days.

Make a number one quality butter, milk and

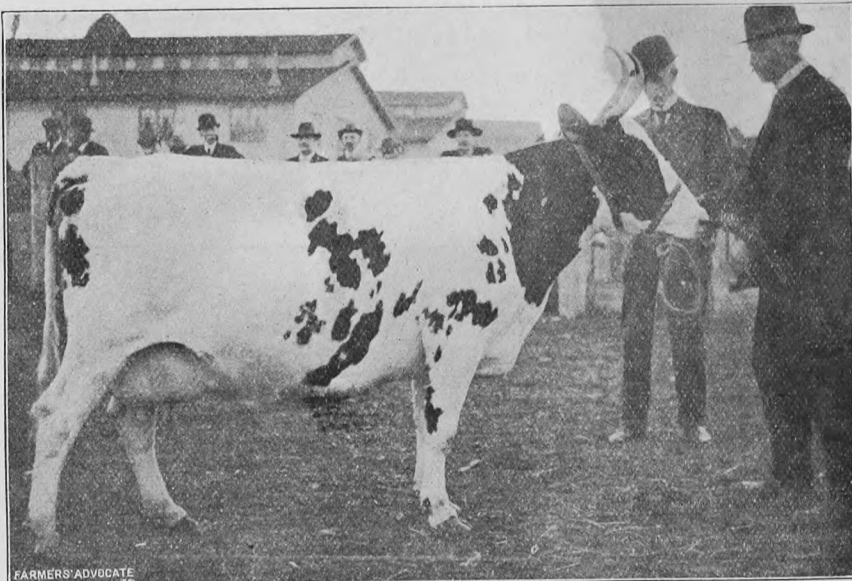
cream. These should register not less than one hundred points in flavor, aroma, color and sweetness. Butter should contain eighty-four per cent. of fat; be made into neatly wrapped bricks, with name of maker nicely printed on, or packed in clean crocks; in fact, made and delivered in any shape to suit the fancy of customers—pander to their tastes. There are customers in towns and cities, and in rural sections, too, who will not cavil at fancy prices of really gilt-edged butter, cream and milk. Experience has taught us that there is a profit to be had from winter dairying, from a single cow up to a large herd. We started with a cow of a milking strain of Durhams thirty-two years ago. We set to and captured the art and science of making a first-class small dairy butter, and from that day to a year ago we have made and sold butter in small and large quantities during the winter months, and have never wanted for a special market at fancy, almost extortionate, prices for all the butter, cream and milk we could produce. Our customers have, in general, been residents of towns and cities.

By all means sell butter, cream or milk to the market which gives the more profitable price. Very often the three can be sold to one customer. There are people in our towns and cities who do not take readily to factory-made butter and assembled cream and milk, and who will pay fancy prices for fancy small dairy products, especially when they learn of the neat, clean environments and tasty methods of preparing products.

If by any mishap there should be an off bunch, why, eat it yourself. If you can not go it truck it out at the local store at the local price. Our local storekeepers have a fine sentimental weakness in dealing in local butter. They are so afraid of hurting the feelings of the well-meaning, good-for-nothing buttermakers that they pay from one to five times the real value for much of the butter they receive, and at the same time honor the really good butter-maker with, in many instances, less than half what the butter is worth. Had this system been firmly disposed of in the past, we would hear less of the country-made trash.

There is a high, profitable price for first-class dairy butter, cream and milk, qualify to make for and capture this market.

J. E. FRITH.



White Rose of Springbrook, the Eleven-year-old Ayrshire Cow Champion of the Breed at New Westminster and Reserve Champion of All Dairy Breeds. Owned by A. C. Wells & Son

### When Dairying Pays

It seems hard for Western farmers to believe that the West has and is producing the highest class of pure-bred stock. The following official yearly test of ten individuals from the Jersey herd at Old Basing farm, owned by C. A. Julian-Sharman, well known throughout the West, show records second to none in Canada. Rosalind of Old Basing, topping the list, has a butter-producing record that has yet to be beaten in this country.

From the sale of the cream the gross returns from these cows average \$219.41. Mr. Sharman's feed costs him \$30 per head, leaving a net profit of \$189.41 for the cream; to this must be added \$100 net value of calf at 12 months to give the total yearly net returns from these cows, which makes the net profit of \$2,894.10 for the ten head.

The official test reads:

No.	Name	Milk	Lbs. fat	Butter 80%	Average test	Age of animal at beginning of test
1	Rosalind of Old Basing,	Feb. 25, '09, to Feb. 24, '10,	10,870.75	583.75	727.18	5 yrs. 5 mos.
2	"	May 24, '10, to May 23, '11,	11,276.50	596.02	745.02	5 yrs. 5 mos.
3	Queen of Pembroke,	June 16, '09, to June 15, '10,	9,565.25	389.84	487.31	4 yrs. 3 mos.
4	Lona of Old Basing,	June 1, '09, to May 31, '10,	6,825.5	407.98	509.98	4 yrs. 3 mos.
5	Daisy Craig,	Sept. 14, '09, to Sept. 13, '10,	7,169.5	385.10	481.37	5 yrs. 3 mos.
6	Blue Lois,	Feb. 1, '10, to Jan. 31, '11,	5,110.5	291.15	363.94	5 yrs. 3 mos.
7	Croppy of Belvedere,	Feb. 22, '10, to Feb. 21, '11,	8,350.5	441.58	551.98	5 yrs. 3 mos.
8	Lady Cicero,	July 13, '10, to July 12, '11,	5,615.5	282.53	353.17	5 yrs. 3 mos.
9	Clarice of Old Basing,	Sept. 8, '10, to Sept. 7, '11,	8,102.	457.37	571.71	5 yrs. 3 mos.
10	Violet of Belvedere,	Nov. 11, '09, to Nov. 10, '10,	10,639.	461.64	577.05	4 yrs. 3 mos.

Total per annum

83,525. 4,297.01 5,368.76 5.243

Average per animal

8,352.5 429.701 536.876

Each animal milked for 365 days in the test



# HOME JOURNAL

## Our Indian Songstress

The Indian race in Canada is dying out. It is inevitable that it should be so since no people could hold the rich vastness of this country who would not use and cultivate its resources. Yet one can feel regret that the people who knew best its freedom and beauty should pass away and be known no more. Some records of their life will still remain in history and among the Indians themselves there have been singers whose songs are worthy to live for their own value and because they preserve something of the thrilling life, the quaint legends and the imaginative lore of this race whose day of greatness is well nigh over.

The best known of these poets of the Canadian Indians is Miss Pauline Johnson, daughter of the chief of the Mohawks. Her Indian name is Tekahionuake, and her birthplace the Grand River Indian Reserve near Brantford, Ontario. There is white blood in her veins but her Indian heritage is her pride and she has a right to be proud. The Grand River reserve was the gift of George III. to the Six Nation Indians, who remained loyal during the American revolution when there was every temptation and opportunity for treachery.

Some of Miss Johnson's poems are very well known, not only to readers in Canada but to many who have heard her recite her own verse in full Indian costume. It is not likely she will ever be heard again for serious illness has its hold upon her and she may never even be able to write again. In recognition of her work and to preserve this Indian lore which once lost to Canada could never be replaced, it is proposed to bring out a volume of her still unpublished verse at once. She is not well enough to look after the work of publishing herself and yet these valuable manuscripts should not run any risk of being scattered. It is hoped that the book will be published in time for the Christmas season this year, and is sure to be a valuable addition to the list of Canadian books.

## Qualifying For Jurymen

When we see what the renowned system of trial by jury is coming to, we wonder if it was worth all the struggle and fighting it took to win it in the first place. Hitherto we "pointed with pride" to this institution which embodied much of what is grand and glorious and fair in the methods of government in the Anglo-Saxon world, but honestly it seems to be representing foolishness and stupidity and injustice more than the original high virtues. This is casting no reflection on jurors as individuals but on the system in its present degenerate state. It seems like an insult in some parts of this American continent to be chosen as a jurymen, for if you can qualify for the juror's box you would seem to be fit only for a lunatic asylum. Take any famous or important case where an alleged law-breaker is brought to trial. The jury is being selected. In the list of names submitted is So-and-So. Has So-and-So any knowledge of the case? Has he read the papers? Has he discussed the affair with any one or heard it discussed? Has he formed any opinion whatever as to the nature of the crime, the method by which it was committed, or concerning the guilt or innocence of the accused? Out he goes, and hours and days and weeks are spent in getting twelve good men and true who never read, do not know, do not think, do not form opinions of any kind. Ridiculous, is it not? The only class that seems qualified to act as jurymen in a way to satisfy the opposing counsels are the mentally deficient who are confined in asylums. It seems like a slur on a man's intelligence to

accept him on some juries we are reading about these days in the daily press.

## The Twist of the Tongue

"And the Gileadites took the passages of Jordan before the Ephraimites; and it was so, that when those Ephraimites which were escaped said, Let me go over; that the men of Gilead said unto him, Art thou an Ephraimite? If he said Nay; then said they unto him, Say *Sibboleth*; and he said *Sibboleth*, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan."

That is the first instance on record of testing a man by his pronunciation. The Ephraimite's clumsy tongue succumbed to that "sh" sound and it was his undoing. He could sound only a clear "s" and he could not escape, his speech betrayed him. You will find the details of this case in the twelfth chapter of Judges, but history gives us some later instances, one in the United States when what the *Independent* calls the Border Ruffians of Missouri kept the Free State men from entering Kansas. A cow was tied to a post near the ford across the river. Every one desiring to cross was asked to name the animal. If he said *cow*, he was allowed to cross, but if he made *keow* out of it back he was forced to go and stand not on the order of his going. The most modern case occurred a few weeks ago when the Chinese revolutionists broke out in Wu-chang against the ruling Manchus. Many of the latter tried to escape by putting on Chinese clothing, but the wily Chinese had a test for these from which there was no escape. Every suspect was made to count up to six and if he said *lu*, which was court language, instead of the Chinese *luk*, off came his head by the banks of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

## THE HUNDREDTH YEAR

DRAKE, AND BLAKE, AND NELSON'S MIGHTY NAME."

"The stars were faint in Heaven  
That saw the Old Year die;  
The dream-white mist of Devon  
Shut in the seaward sky:  
Before the dawn's unveiling  
I heard three voices hailing,  
I saw three ships come sailing  
With lanterns gleaming high.

"The first he cried defiance—  
A full-mouthed voice and bold—  
'On God be our reliance,  
Our hope the Spaniards' gold!  
With a still, stern ambuscado,  
With a roaring escalado,  
We'll sack their Eldorado,  
And storm their dungeon hold!'

"Then slowly spake the second—  
A great sad voice and deep—  
'When all your gold is reckoned,  
There is but this to keep:  
To stay the foe from fooling,  
To learn the heathen schooling,  
To live and die sea-ruling,  
And home at last to sleep.'

"But the third matched in beauty  
The dawn that flushed afar;  
'O sons of England, Duty  
Is England's morning star:  
Then Fame's eternal splendor  
Be theirs who well defend her,  
And theirs who fain would bend her  
The night of Trafalgar!'"

—ALFRED NOYES.

## People and Things the World Over

A letter written 250 years ago, in December, 1660—to a prominent member of the Body of Friends, in Durham, was found recently in the Public Record Office in London, having been undelivered. A copy of the letter has been forwarded to the descendants in the eighth generation of those for whom it was intended. The letter is addressed: "For my Loveing friend Richard Hickson, a butcher in Durham, to bee delivered to Wm. Bywaters, Durham, paid 9d"

\* \* \*

Just a few weeks ago John Burns, who was arrested a few years ago, during the Trafalgar Square riots, as a dangerous member of the working classes was created Doctor of Laws by the University of Birmingham. The man who received his education in London night schools has surely made good. And it is claimed that this same John Burns, the workman's champion, is one of England's foremost authorities on the paintings of Velasquez and the Spanish masters, this knowledge having been picked up in the spare moments of two busy working years in Madrid.

\* \* \*

Three petrified redwood trees that have been pronounced the very largest in the world that have thus far been discovered have just been uncovered from the debris of the mountain side only a short distance from the famous Bohemian Club grove in Sonoma county, California. This point is near the little town of Occident. One of these prehistoric monsters, that make the pyramids of Egypt modern by comparison of their ages, measures 23 feet in diameter and is 350 feet in length. The two other petrified trees are 13 and 12 feet in diameter respectively.

\* \* \*

This account of a lecture on Canada given by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron before Radley College, near Oxford, is clipped from The Radleian:

The lecturer next told us about the country and people of Canada, especially in the Northwest. Vegetables grew best in the Northern regions of their habitat; this might apply to men, and account for the success of the Anglo-Saxon race. The Canadians were a strong people, partly for this reason, and partly because the weakly ones were weeded out. Last year 320,000 people had gone to the West, and half a million more were expected this year. We were then taken across Canada with Miss Cameron and her lantern slides. Beginning at Halifax, on the Atlantic, we were taken to Quebec, with its memorial to Montcalm and Wolfe; Ottawa, the capital and Toronto, the centre of education. Here we saw a view of Niagara, which was very fine, whatever Scotch uncles may say to the contrary. Then we went by the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to Lake Superior, and so to Winnipeg, at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Its inhabitants speak all the languages of Europe, and in thirty-five years it has grown larger by 200,000 inhabitants. It is the gateway to the West with its virgin soil; and some striking illustrations of wheat-processes were given at this point. Next came Regina, the headquarters of the Royal North West Mounted Police, a body of one thousand men who keep in order a district as large as Northern Europe; we saw some Red Indians, and then came to Calgary, at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. Then Edmonton, the City of Young People; it is the northern outpost of the railway, and is a university town. After this we were taken to the Arctic Ocean down the Mackenzie River, the largest in the British Empire, having an average width of one and a half to two miles, and opening out into several large lakes.





## Hope's Quiet Hour



### THE HARVEST IS SURE

Be not deceived ; God is not mocked : for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. vi. : 7.

"I do not know  
Where falls the seed that I have tried to  
sow  
With greatest care ;  
But I shall know  
The meaning of each waiting hour be-  
low,  
Sometimes, somewhere."

We are always sowing seed, and we are always reaping a harvest from seeds sown in the past. The prophet Amos speaks of a day that is coming when "the plowman shall overtake the reaper, and the treader of grapes him that soweth seed." He is speaking of a joyful time when a man will reap what he has sown—instead of sowing in fear that an enemy will reap—when men shall make gardens, and eat the fruit of them.

But, as I said, every day we sow, and every day we reap a harvest, whether we desire it or not. Life is not a game, but it is a matter of tremendous importance. If we sow to the flesh, St. Paul warns us, we must reap corruption ; if we sow to the Spirit, the harvest is sure, and we reap life everlasting.

To-day we meet each hour that comes either with the spiritual strength gained by past battles against sin, or with the weakness which comes from past recklessness or carelessness. In one sense we can start afresh each day, with the sins of the past forgiven and utterly blotted out. When God forgives a man He does not do it in the half-hearted way which we often call forgiveness. He puts away the sin of a penitent man or woman, changing it from scarlet to white, as no one else has power to do. That is the glorious message sent to those who are weary and heavy laden with the burden of past sins : "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD : though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow ; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

But—though the sin is forgiven and blotted out, though the stained robes of the penitent sinner are washed white by the marvellous power of Christ's Sacrifice—still "God is not mocked : for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." What we are to-day is the result of what we have thought and done in the past, and our thoughts and acts to-day are preparing a harvest for the future.

A man sows to the flesh—by living in selfish gratification of his own desires—and day by day he finds it easier to give way to the lusts of the flesh and harder to live a steady, manly, self-respecting life. Every time he lets go the reins of self-control he is sowing seeds of future weakness. By the help of God he may conquer bad habits, but every bad habit indulged makes the future battle more difficult. You know how hard it is to get the seeds of some weeds out of a field which has been neglected for years. so it is the height of folly to imagine that any one can sow wild oats—by leading a reckless, deliberately sinful life for years—and escape the consequences. Every debased thought that is allowed to rest within the heart, and that is encouraged in the expectation that no one will ever know, and that it is "only for once," is like a seed thrown to the winds. The harvest is sure and bitter, though the reaping may be long-delayed.

But then there is the other side : "Let us not be weary in well doing : for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." God is not mocked. If you are daily lifting up your heart to Him in prayer, daily thinking beautiful thoughts and reading helpful and inspiring books, daily living a kindly, cheerful, unselfish life, daily trying to conquer your tendency towards special sins—pride, selfishness, worldliness, covetousness, discontent, quick temper, etc.—then you are sowing good seeds every day, and

also reaping the harvest of the beautiful living of the past.

If the sowing is done with generous hand, then the harvest will be a plentiful one. Whatever may be the case in material sowing, it is always true in the spiritual world that, "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly ; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."

Just think of the yearly miracle which we celebrate on Thanksgiving Day. Much precious seed was sacrificed in the spring, put into the ground to die. In some countries, where famine is staring men in the face, the sower goes out almost despairingly with the precious seed which is greatly needed for present food for himself and his family. But if the seed is not sacrificed—sown bountifully—he knows there will be no increase. No man on earth—not the greatest scientist that the world can produce—can multiply one grain of corn into many well-filled ears, or make two grains of wheat out of one. No one can bring into being the potatoes and pumpkins, the apples, cabbage and carrots, which are so nourishing and delicious. But the hard seeds, which look so unlike the things which spring from them, are put into the ground hopefully, and each year God works the miracle of the harvest—a miracle so often repeated that we forget its marvellous nature, just as the Israelites in the wilderness probably forgot to wonder over the manna after they had gathered it for hundreds of mornings. God can bring great results out of man's small efforts, as He proves to us each harvest-time. If He did not do His part the seeds would simply decay in the ground, and the farmers might work with all their might but would fail to save a hungry world from certain starvation. But God can be depended on to keep His great promise, a promise which has been faithfully kept for many thousands of years, "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest . . . shall not cease." Men are showing their confidence in that promise every time they plant a seed—otherwise it would be folly to plant anything. But there are other promises, also declaring the advantage of the sacrifice of valuable property, which seem to win very little belief from those who call themselves Christians. There is the matter of Christian giving, for instance. All that we have—money, health, education, etc.—can only be ours because God has given it to us. If He had seen fit, we might have been born in darkest Africa, or been reared in the midst of ignorance and vice in one of the slums of a great city. God does not need any gift from the men who have nothing except what He has given them, but because we need to offer gifts to Him—lest we grow hard, selfish, grasping, and ugly in soul—He requires that a due proportion of our money shall be devoted to His service. More than that, He has said—through the prophet Malachi—that those who do not pay tithes, and also give other offerings to Him, have been guilty of the worst kind of robbery.—Mal. iii. : 8, 9.

Then—because He loves to promise rather than to threaten—He offers to pay back in overflowing measure everything that is laid at His feet. Everybody believes that it is wise and prudent to sow seeds, in expectation of a valuable return ; but how many show by their regular practice their faith in God's promise to those who pay a tenth of their income into His treasury ? He says to tithe-payers :

"I will open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Men desire to be rich because they think wealth will make them happy—it is really happiness they are seeking for. But the blessing of God can give happiness directly, without the help of riches. When a man may have God's almighty power to prosper the work of his hands, it is utter folly to struggle on alone. Listen to His message to those who are working hard for

their own advantage and who let the work of the Lord look after itself : "Consider your ways. Ye have sown much, and bring in little ; ye eat, but ye have not enough ; ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink ; ye clothe you, but there is none warm ; and he that earneth wages earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes."—Hag. i. : 6.

Even where neglect of God's commands does not seem outwardly to result in poverty, it always means spiritual poverty—the most terrible kind. The really successful man is not necessarily the man who leaves a great fortune behind him when he is called to give an account of his stewardship, but he is the man who has sown the seeds of kindness all his life long. The harvest is sure—and it will be a harvest well worth the reaping, and worth waiting for : "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord,

for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." Every loving offering of time, money or service, gives joy to the Father-Heart of God. Did you think your daily unselfishness was unnoticed or ungratefully forgotten ? Do not be weary of sowing seeds of kindness, for God is pledged to give a glorious increase, and every real act or word of kindness is laid in His own hand.

"Wondrous honor hast Thou given  
To our humblest charity  
In Thine own mysterious sentence,  
'Ye have done it unto Me.'"

DORA FARNCOMB.  
\* \* \*

The way to get cheerful is to smile when you feel bad, to think about somebody else's headache when yer own is 'most bustin', to keep on believin' the sun is a-shinin' when the clouds is thick enough to cut.—Alice Hegan Rice.



## The Ingle Nook



### SOME SPECIAL PATTERNS

The following patterns can be obtained by sending ten cents and ordering by number and size as usual through our Fashion Department. The cuts have not come to hand, but as Christmas is drawing near I am giving the numbers and descriptions so that you need not wait to order until the rush is on :—  
No. 6831.—Doll's Underwear—For dolls 18, 22, or 26 in. high.  
No. 6837.—Doll's Cape, Coat and Cap—18, 22, 26 in. high.  
No. 6468.—Doll's Dress—18, 22, 26 in.  
No. 5889.—Rag Doll—One size.  
No. 6492.—Doll's Dress and Coat—18, 22, 26 in.  
No. 6839.—Doll's Dress and Rompers—18, 22, 26 in.  
No. 6486.—Baby Doll's Outfit—18, 22, 26 in.  
No. 7206.—Doll's Dress and Coat—18, 22, 26 in.

### PATTERNS FOR TOYS

No. 5834.—Bull Dog—One size.  
No. 5841.—Cat—One size.  
No. 6165.—Monkey—One size.  
No. 6341.—Billy Possum—One size.  
No. 6511.—Teddy Lion—One size.  
No. 6464.—Teddy Bear—12, 16, 20 in.  
No. 6163.—Teddy Bear Suit—12, 16, 20 in.  
No. 7124.—Dog's Blanket—8, 12, 16 inches at centre back.  
No. 6490.—Boy's Indian Suit—4 to 12 years.  
No. 6424.—Boy's Soldier Suit—6 to 12 years.  
DAME DURDEN.

### THE AVIATION CAP

The new woollen cap is called the aviation cap and is much worn by young girls. These caps are very warm and snug and very becoming to most girls. They are simply made by the directions given below, which have been taken from Weldon's Journal :—

The wool for the purpose should be the thickness of double Berlin, a number eight bone hook used, and the work done loosely. Commence with nine chain, joined in a round, then insert hook in first chain, draw wool through, retaining loop on hook.

Repeat in each of the next three chain, thus getting five loops on the hook. Wool over hook, draw through all five loops, then wool over hook and draw through loop on hook, which thus forms the eye of a star.

Draw wool through eye of star just made, draw wool through back loop lefthand side of same star, wool through each of the next two chain stitches of ring, wool over hook, draw through the five loops on hook, wool over hook, draw through loop on hook, repeat twice from star.

This completes the first round of four stars, and uses up the nine chain.

For second round, draw wool through eye of star last made, wool through back stitch at left of this star, wool under side stitch before the eye of next star, wool through the actual eye of this same star, wool over hook, draw through the one loop on same.

Draw wool through eye of star just made, wool through back stitch of

this star, wool through the back loop of eye of next star, wool through the actual eye of same star (this means taking up the two loops on eye of star), wool over hook, draw through the five loops, wool over hook, draw through the one loop.

Repeat from stars until five rows are done for the actual crown. These five crown rounds should measure about nine inches across. Then work the following rounds without increases, that is to say, work one star into each eye round the crown, thus drawing the crown edge in for the head band or brim, which is worked thus: Hook into eye of star just made—draw wool through same, draw wool through back stitch of same star, draw wool through loop immediately before eye of next star, wool through eye of this star, wool over hook, draw through the five loops on hook, wool over hook—draw through loop on same.

Repeat until six rounds are done, which should measure nine inches from centre of crown, or a row more or less may be arranged according to size of cap required.

Without breaking off wool, turn the crown inside out, so as to bring the wrong side of the crochet next you, then work a row of stars in the same manner as the previous six rows were done, only, of course, this row will be worked on the wrong side of the crochet already done. Then when the brim is turned up, all the crochet will show the right side.

Take a different colored wool, join on from the back (do not break off the white wool) and work one row of stars in color and one row in white, another in color and the last row in white. In the completion of each color row join the circle with a slip stitch, so that the color makes a complete circle.

Turn the work right side out and turn up brim five rows deep.

### MUCH HELP FOR EVERYBODY

Dear Dame Durden:—The member who wants to make one dollar go as far as two can plaster her sod house with nature's ready-made plaster, alkali from a slough. Sometimes the top is dark and has to be removed, and underneath that is a gray stuff that answers nicely when put through a sieve to remove stones. We used "gip" from hills in Kansas for the same purpose and were the originators of the idea here.

It would be clear and transparent like isinglass, but it was what had not crystallized that we used for plaster. It was soft and white like flour.

I liked my bread mixer but lent it and the borrower scraped it with a rough-edged knife so that it rusted. In windy weather the dough chills quickly, but that can be overcome by setting the mixer into a boiler of warm water and putting on the lid. We sold our mixer when we moved but I shall have another as soon as possible. One's hands are not sticky when using a mixer, a fine thing when the baby cries.



It is not hard to clean, for with a few turns of the handle the dough comes loose and can be turned out and the mixer washed easily if done right away.

In Kansas I canned my garden lemons by filling the cans and cooking as I do garden peas, then I could use them in any new way as I heard of it. This is our first garden on the homestead, but I am going to can peach, pineapple, banana, orange, and lemon jam if my garden lemons do well, by adding these flavors to them when canning.

Another way to stretch a dollar is by renewing old chair seats. Take a sofa pillow a little larger than the cane part of the seat and put it on the under side. Remove all the broken seat, tack strips of leather or metal to the under side of the chair, each opposite the other, and slip slats through to keep the pillow in place, then it can be removed to dust or wash.

We use long strips of mosquito netting—ends sewed together, one edge hemmed to hold a draw string or elastic—to drop over a hat. It will hang over face and neck to the shoulders like a bee net and keep the mosquitoes off. Will some one tell us how to keep them off the cows and horses? We put horse blankets and burlap on them, but is there anything that could be rubbed on to prevent the pests?

A warm sweater can be made for the baby out of the neck of a grown person's sweater. Cut half way down the depth so as to leave the lower half whole to cover the child's stomach. Sew one-third the way from the edges at top, cut out a little in front of neck, cut as far down at each side of the top as you have sewed at the top for shoulder. To the opening thus made sew the top of the sleeve which can be made from the part of the sweater sleeves below the elbow. The rest of the sweater can be cut open in the back from neck to bottom, faced neatly and used by an older child.

Men's shirts make good aprons for children, using the back for the front of the apron. As in the case of the sweater, neither are as likely to be worn as badly in the back. Cotton jumpers and jackets make aprons, too, though they may need a frill to make them long enough.

If the bed is home-made build it high enough so that a cot or couch can be pushed right under it in the day time. A sheet with a ruffle would make a good covering for their concealment.

It is a good idea to keep mouse and gopher traps set all the time, since prevention is better than cure. Full length wire screens at the windows pay well, too, as they prevent hail or any other missile striking the glass.

The member with the twin girls should cut their drawers rounding in the seat instead of V-shaped, to prevent their tearing out. I bought a pattern ready-made like the enclosed and saw how they were cut. Swimming trunks with elastic in the top are easy to wash. Tights can be made from stocking legs. Tennis flannel or black sateen are good materials for different seasons, and flour or meal sacks will do. If the hem is stitched double to make a casing for elastic it makes a pretty frill as a finish.

In some places nature has supplied a part of chicken diet so that we do not have to spend our dollars. There is a rock made up of small, sharp stones that, pounded up, is as good as the grit that you buy, and there is a chalky-white stone that when pounded up, furnishes lime also, so do the snail shells and buffalo bones. A supply of this material should be put where it can be used in winter.

I am sending the plain coat pattern for a child.

Have the members got their turnips and greens canned for winter? I shall have to can my turnips because the chickens are eating them.

Have you made "raspberry" jam from cooked beets and garden lemons put through a potato ricer with sugar added. Vinegar or lemon juice will take the place of garden lemons if you haven't them.

#### HOBBY.

(The pictures were returned to the little girl and I hope you got them safely before this. It was very kind of her to send them.)

The members who first asked for the drawers and coat patterns have been supplied but I'm sure some one else

will be glad to get those you so kindly sent.

The feathery plant I do not know from the specimen you sent. It looks like parsnip top. Nor do I recognize the large, broad leaf. The smaller ones are sage and summer savory. Both are used for seasoning dressing for poultry and stuffed meats and fish. The sage (the green leaf you sent) is usually preferred for duck and goose and the other for chicken and fish, etc. Both should be cut when full grown but not too ripe and hung up till dry, then tied in paper bags and used as wanted by rubbing the leaves fine, taking out all stems and mixing in with the bread crumbs.

Endive is properly a salad plant like lettuce and should be used when very young and tender to get the best results. If allowed to grow to maturity it should be blanched like celery, otherwise it will be bitter and slightly tough. Endive can also be cooked like spinach or other greens. It is best to pick for salad or greens when the leaves are between four and five inches tall. Separate leaves can be cut and more allowed to grow on the same root.

Kohl-rabi. The part of the plant used is the thickened enlargement of the stem just above the root. It is cooked like turnip and should not be allowed to grow more than three and a half inches in diameter.—D. D.)

#### WHEN SHE WILL, SHE WILL

Dear Dame Durden,—Here I am at last. Do please find a corner where no one will see me as I am very bashful.

I do not think it would make any difference to the young people, like Happy Wife No. 2 does, for when a girl loves a man she will marry him no matter what happens to try to stop her.

I see Dame Thankful has success with an incubator and so have I. I do not use a brooder, as I find the strong chicks get on the weak ones and of course kill them. I have two hens hatch when the incubator does and give the hundred chicks to them.

Has any one ever used a Philo system incubator and brooder combined? I should think they would be very good and not take up much room.

Does any one know of a girl about fourteen who wishes to go to school? I would like some one this winter for company who would help me a little. She would be able to go to school every day as the school is on our farm.

What has become of Mother-of-Five and Mother-of-Seven?

I see some one looking at me and so I had better go. Best wishes to all.

AMETHYST.

(I've been wondering about those good members, too. Perhaps your enquiry will remind them of us.—D. D.)

#### ANOTHER OPINION ON WOMAN'S SPHERE

Dear Dame Durden:—The article of August 30, by "Sunshine," is worthy of any man's or woman's careful study. That is correct about "Votes for Women" and "Women's Rights,"—they have caused and are causing much antagonism and needless troubles in our homes, and as a man, I honestly can not see how women can hope for better things by "red-hot" advocacy of something that really and truly after all is not going to make them any happier. The trouble, to me, seems to be a growing discontent, and a feeling that "over the hill" there is better pasture, whereas in truth, if we but realize it and act on it, we can be happy where we are. I believe that woman's mission is a noble one; hers is essentially a work of influence, and if she understood it properly society would be very different to what it is now. If every woman was wise and dignified, and noble and religious, there would be very few really bad men in the world. Let women give their sympathy to what is grand and good, and the whole standard of the mission I advocate, and the rights of universal respect and admiration would follow. There are always exceptions to any rule but, generally speaking, I believe this is true. There is only man and woman, human, and we should be more to one another than we are; we should not be trying to make either's life unhappy by pettishness or imaginary wrongs. True there are many wrongs of real

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value but many are imaginary, and after all life is too short for the like. I have had troubles greater than most readers. My wife got thinking a couple of years ago she did not like living on a farm and accordingly made two lives unpleasant, latterly refusing to return to me unless I sell out and live in a city, which I am wholly unable to do. Consequently, dear friends, life is lonely, and running a half section and baching, etc., makes me at times feel pretty hard towards the opposite sex. However, knowing there are many, many really good women, I can always soften my heart and "Sunshine's" article appeals to me as expressing a great deal of truth much needed among us all.

I have no hints on housekeeping to offer to the ladies, though I notice most every letter either has, or asks for some hints. I always take an interest in all pages of THE ADVOCATE and while the Ingle Nook is for the ladies, I hope you can give my expression an appearance therein, rules and regulations permitting.

#### THIN-AS-A-RAIL.

(Don't you think if every man "was wise and dignified, and noble and religious" it might help some too? It is no easier for women to attain that standard than men. Why expect so much more of them?—D. D.)

#### A MEMBER BY PROMOTION

Dear Dame Durden:—I am coming to join your club if I may, as I have passed the age limit of the other club by about a year.

I don't know whether I can give any help to any one but I will try:

I see a good many girls want to know how to make money and still continue on the ranch. I think a chum and I have discovered rather a good way but of course we are "extra clever!" But if any girl or woman likes to write to me, care of you, Dame Durden, if you would be kind enough to send the letter on, I might help them too.

In regard to the suffrage and general "equality" question, I think most women could vote as wisely as most men. I have been going about among some of the people on farms here, and I have really been struck by the clear common sense of a good many of the women.

I am also glad to see here, at any rate, the girls work just as well out of doors as their brothers and do a lot of the inside work as well, and when the season comes in are just as keen on the birds and deer as any of the men. I know one girl here who kept an invalid mother and several children supplied with meat that she got with her gun

while her father and brother worked out to get a little money to start the ranch they had newly bought.

I, myself, am much too interested in the ranch to want to leave it. I see the future of the world growing from the farm, but, of course, to a beginner it is terribly up-hill work to carve a living out of primeval forest, and I often think the man, woman, and the rest of the family work until they are "cranky." Each one in turn gets disgusted and blames the ranch.

Now for something more useful: I have often made a good cake without butter, lard or eggs: Take two cupfuls of white sugar and one of cream and one of milk. Mix together. If you have any cornstarch add about half a cupful to about two cups of flour. If not, two and a quarter or a little more of flour will do. Add this to the sugar, cream and milk, and beat to a batter. Add tablespoonful of flour, in which mix baking powder or whatever rising you use. Beat well and put in greased and floured pans and cook in a slow oven. This cake is very plain by itself but I always improve it this way: Take about a quarter of a half pound cake of bitter chocolate and grate into a little saucepan. Put about two teaspoonfuls of scalding water into the saucepan and put on a hot stove until the chocolate begins to melt. Then add about a quarter of a cup of boiling water and stir until the chocolate is dissolved and begins to thicken. Take from fire and add about two small cups of brown sugar (if white sugar is used put in a large pinch of salt). Stir well and replace saucepan on fire. Boil until about like fudge, then take off the fire. Cut the cake in three layers. Now beat icing with a fork until rather stiff, put some between the layers and then coat the cake. This is a good cake for every day and for the children to take to school.

I will mention before I say good-bye, that the money-making plan mentioned in the early part of my letter is just as good for town girls as for country girls. Wishing Dame Durden and the rest of you the best luck and happiness.

ANONYMOUS.

(Glad you have "grewed" up to us. I have seen something of your cleverness while you lived in the Wigwam, and know we shall be glad of your promotion to us.—D. D.)

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## THE BOYS' CLUB

### A FINE LOCALITY

Dear Editor and Boys:—I have long thought of writing to your club but I am too lazy and did not get at it until now. We live on a farm two miles south of Estevan, in the Souris valley. It is quite a nice-looking place in the summer time, and there's always plenty of sport for boys too, such as hunting, fishing, swimming and eating all the small fruit you wish to. But I must get at something interesting before I take the share of two on the page.

I have always been fond of sport myself, but have never had time to play very much. Last summer I shot about one hundred gophers and killed one badger. I had some fun with that gent., though it was Sunday, but I could not stand it to see him running around. I chased him down a fresh hole which he had just started and left my dog to fight him, while I ran for a hay fork and with this I ended him very quickly. I would like to see this letter in print if it is good enough, but I'm afraid there are quite a few mistakes in it.

I would like to join the club and will send two-cent stamp when a badge has been decided on. I would also like to exchange letters with any boy of my own age, which is thirteen. I will write again and try to do less scribbling than I have done in this one, but I will close now and sign myself.

CANUCK.

(There were not many mistakes in your letter. Write again.—Ed.)

### A WOLF HUNT

Dear Editor:—I wrote a couple of days ago but did not get it mailed so am writing another.

Our man, when he was after the horses one day saw a pack of wolves, nine young ones and one old one. He came home with the horses, and then we went away after some of the wolves. As soon as we got to the spot we saw the old one and went after her with the dogs. She had got in the bluff on the bank of the river and was sitting right by the bluff. When she saw the dogs away she went! We drove round a little and hearing a shot we went to see and found that my father had shot a young wolf. Then we found the den and dug at it and the dog went down and pulled another one out. That hole had only one wolf in it. We went home and took the wolves to Birtle and got two dollars apiece for them. That night we went back again and saw the old wolf at the bottom of the den; we put the dogs after her but only one of them saw her and he would not fight. We saw a young one run down into another den and we began to dig there. We had to let the dog in for we could not keep her out. We heard the young ones howling and she was biting and we were digging. I started home to get the lantern and on the way back I met the men coming home. They had given up trying to get the wolves because it was too dark—it was half-past eleven when they quit. The next morning we got two out of the same den, one that the dog had killed the night before, and another. That is all we have got so far, though we went back once more and saw the old ones.

Man.

ROBERT CREW.

### A BEAVER'S DAY'S WORK

A young beaver in Regent's Park Gardens, London, was once placed at work upon a tree twelve feet long and two feet six inches thick just as the town clocks sounded the hour of noon. The beaver began by barking the tree a foot above the ground.

That done, he attacked the wood. He worked hard, alternating his labor with dips in his bathing pond. He bathed and labored alternately until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he ate his supper of bread and carrots

and paddled about in his pond until half-past 5 o'clock.

Ten minutes later, when only one inch of the tree's diameter remained intact, he bore upon his work and the tree fell. Before it fell the beaver ran as men run when they have fired a blast. Then as the tree lay on the ground he portioned it out mentally and again began to gnaw.

He worked at intervals all night, cut the log into three parts, rolled two of the portions into the water and reserved the other third for his permanent shelter. The work done he took a bath. —Harper's Weekly.

### CHRISTMAS REVERSED

(A CHRISTMAS EXERCISE FOR SEVEN SCHOOL BOYS)

The Christmas bundles lay in a heap, All ready to be sent out; And they talked together—I'm sure they did—

I heard them scold and pout.

They worried about their future fate; They wondered o'er and o'er What boys would get them this Christmas time, As they'd wondered oft before.

They did not seem to feel very glad— The boys they said would abuse them. "Well, I'll give the boys to the toys this year."

Said Santa. "Get busy and choose them."

### THE CHOICE OF THE WATCH

"I'd like to choose," said a silver watch, "Any one else would make a botch Of the choice for me—I want a lad Who never has any time to be bad. I like a boy who is wide-awake, A fellow one does not have to shake To get him to school sharp on time— One that is bright as a silver dime. I hope he'll know how to wind me up, And keep me out of reach of the pup. Clean hands and face, like mine, I propose, To demand of the boy in my Christmas hose."

### THE FUR CAP'S CHOICE

A fine big fur cap spoke out next:—"I want a good boy or else I'll be vexed. I don't want a boy that is cross as a bear; I don't want a boy that never combs his hair; I'd feel disgraced if I heard it said That I had to cover an empty head; Or protect a face that wore a frown Whenever he chanced to tumble down. A boy who has chums around him flocking Is the boy I'd like in my Christmas stocking."

### THE SLEIGH'S CHOICE

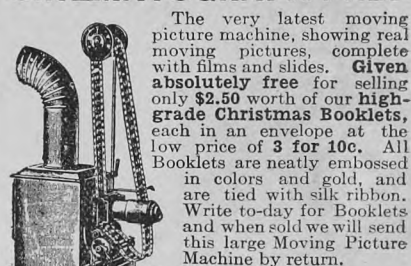
"Give me some room," spoke out the sled, And this is what to the rest it said:—"I can get along with most any kind of boy, And crowds of them are my pride and joy; Once in a while I find one rough, But the rest of them are good enough To ride on me on a winter's day, When school is over and they can play."

I'd like a boy that can steer me straight, And take me down hill at a decent rate. The boy I like more than any other, Is the one who will always make room for his brother, And not shove other chaps or do any blocking,— That's the lad for me in my Christmas stocking."

### SKATES' CHOICE

A fine pair of skates slid out near the front And said, "The kind of boy I'm going to hunt Is one that will put me upon his feet"

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And give us both a pleasant treat.  
If he falls down I hope he will laugh;  
A whiner is too big a baby by half  
To wear me out for an afternoon's play;  
He must be a brave boy every day.  
The kind of boy that doesn't mind  
knocking  
Is the kind I want in my Christmas  
stocking."

## KNIFE'S CHOICE

"No girls for me," said a big Jack Knife;  
"I want a boy that is full of life  
And fond of fun, but with some good  
sense;  
Who will not use me to spoil the fence,  
Or whittle his name on the school house  
wall,  
On the parlor chairs or the rack in the  
hall.

I'd like him to use me to make a kite,  
And a top for his brother to spin at  
night;  
And sharpen the pencils for sister Mae,  
And use me off in a kindly way.  
I wouldn't think it the least bit shocking  
To find such a boy in my Christmas  
stocking."

## THE BOOK'S CHOICE

A handsome book  
With a very wise look  
Spoke next in a very scared tone—  
"I've found no joys  
In the hands of boys;  
I wish for a girl, I own.  
But if a boy is what I get,  
I hope he'll keep me out of the wet,  
Try to remember I always hate  
To lie on my face, when I have to wait  
Till he runs an errand or eats a meal.  
I hope he will think of the way I feel.  
I'll do my best though, I suppose,  
If I get a boy in my Christmas hose."

## SCHOOL DAYS WORTH \$22,000

An interesting development in connection with the new movement to give boys a right start, consists of deductions showing the value of education, figured in dollars and cents. It is found by subtracting the earnings of a life of uneducated labor from those of a life of educated labor. If a man without education earns \$1.50 a day for 300 days in a year, he does well as an average in America. If he keeps it up for forty years, he will earn \$18,000. If you strike an average in the earnings of educated men, beginning with the president, at \$75,000 a year, the presidents of the large railways and other corporations, and so on down to the lowest walks of educated labor, you will find that \$1,000 a year is a low average for the educated worker. In forty years that makes \$40,000. The difference—\$22,000—is the value of a boy's time spent in school.

Think of it, boys! The seven or eight years during which you have the privilege of attending school is worth \$22,000; hence the value of every day, month and year. What figures for the laggards and the wasters of precious moments! What food for thought for the triflers and incompetents! And also, what inspiration for the intelligent, appreciative lads, who mean business and look forward to doing a man's work! Of course it is not in itself the time spent at the school that enables a boy to earn this difference, but it is the increased intelligence, in large measure, which qualifies a lad to rise to the higher walks of employment. Dollars and cents may be a sordid measure, except as that standard is taken as indicative of many other values that go with education and self-mastery.

—AMERICAN BOY.

## THE COMING MAN

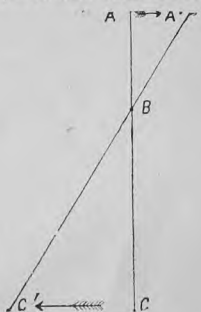
Say boys, did you ever stop to think  
That we are the coming men?  
That we've only a few short years to  
prepare  
Ourselves for work, and then  
The fate of the world will rest in the  
hands  
Of those who are boys to-day?  
I tell you that it makes a fellow feel  
that  
He wants to be armed for the fray!  
We cannot afford to hamper ourselves  
With habits that work us harm;  
We need to be true of head and heart  
With a steady, strong right arm;  
We need to be men—real honest men;  
With love of life and its joys,  
But ever ready to stand for the right;  
And in order to do that, boys,

We've got to begin right now, or else—  
No; I'm not 'Preacher Ben,'  
But don't let's forget in our work or  
our play  
That we are the coming men!  
—American Issue.

## The Quiz Club

A few of their curious enigmas, charades,  
and other odd tangles to entrap the  
unwary

## 15.—A NAVAL KNOT



Two steamers, A and C, are travelling in parallel and opposite directions, as shown by the arrows in the accompanying diagram. A buoy, B, is stationed between them at a point only one-half as far from A as from C. The steamer A is travelling at the rate of eleven miles an hour, and a sailor on board of A, walking at the rate of three miles an hour from bow to stern of the vessel, finds that while so walking he remains directly in line with B and C. How fast is the steamer C travelling?

J. H. FEZANDIE.

## 16.—CONUNDRUM

He spent the summer courting Mabel,  
Swore he'd be true, yes, true forever,  
As knights were true in song and fable,  
And naught but death their love  
should sever.

Anon, returning to the city

He blotted reams and reams of paper  
With rhymes to "Mab, The Wise, The  
Witty."

He was the moth, Dear Mab the  
taper.

But soon, alas! his roving fancy  
Was captured by another charmer;  
The heiress of McHugh DeClancy  
Eclipsed the daughter of the farmer.

Did Mabel droop like broken lily?

Nay. She was wrought of sterner  
mettle.

A bird she bought and sent to Willie;—  
It wore a collar stamped, "Please  
settle."

"Great wit!" he cried in admiration  
"The debt and bird go well to-  
gether!"

If you between the two discern relation,  
Please name the messenger of feather.  
WANDEROO.

## 17.—HOMONYM

Uncle Jason Smith was a thrifty old  
soul.

To him a copper cent looked as large  
as a cart wheel, and a silver dollar hid  
the remainder of the universe. His  
neighbors declared that Uncle Jason  
would skin a flint, which statement  
we take as an exaggeration of the old  
gentleman's saving propensities.

But were it possible for him to ac-  
complish the pleasing operation, what  
useful South African tree would de-  
scribe the process?

WANDEROO.

## 18.—ANAGRAM

HERALD PININGS

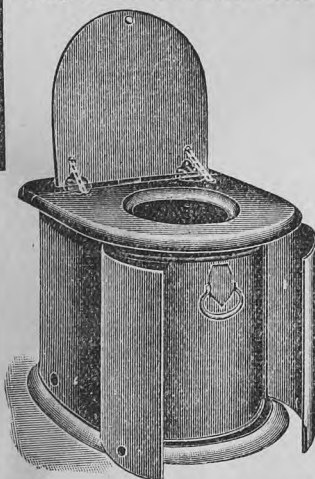
Come, Cynthia, rest beneath the tree,  
And solve a riddle made for thee;  
Why is it that the huntsman's horn  
No longer thrills me in the morn?  
Why are my books insipid, stale,  
And commonplace the nightingale?  
Why sit I on the ale-house bench  
Indifferent to dog or wench,  
And dream throughout the livelong day,  
And sleepless pass my nights away?  
What is the charm which thou, un-  
taught,  
Unknowing, on my heart hast wrought?  
What in a riddle I confess?  
Guess, Cynthia, guess! Guess, Cynthia,  
guess!

RUSTICUS.

## Designed for the Farmer



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Can be installed in

BASEMENT BEDROOM  
BATHROOM

and is guaranteed perfectly sanitary and  
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NO WATER NO PLUMBING

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

## F. E. CHAPMAN

240 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.,  
Western Agent for  
RED CROSS SANITARY APPLIANCE CO.,  
GRIMSBY, ONT.

IHC Tractors  
Gain New Laurels  
at Winnipeg

IN the official contests at  
Winnipeg, in 1908, 1909  
1910, and again this year,  
1911, I H C tractors have  
gained and maintained a repu-  
tation that has never been  
equalled in the tractor world.

At Winnipeg this year, an I H C  
tractor plowed the cheapest acre  
plowed with gasoline. An I H C tractor  
plowed the greatest number of acres per hour.  
An I H C tractor pulled more plows than any other—  
every I H C above the 25-H. P. class, whether burning

## Gasoline or Kerosene

picked up 10 fourteen-inch plows and pulled them  
throughout the test.

An I H C tractor delivered the largest average  
draw-bar pull, and of all the I H C tractors entered,  
not one was obliged to stop for any defective part,  
breakage, re-adjustment, or miring.

These victories, backed by those of years gone by,  
at Winnipeg and in Europe, stamp I H C tractors as  
the world's best. For plowing, disking, seeding,  
harvesting, for heavy hauling of all kinds; for run-  
ning the thresher, saw, silage cutter and filler—in  
fact, for all drawbar and belt power work, I H C trac-  
tors have proved their many advantages in economy,  
strength, simplicity, and durability. Measure the cost  
of a tractor by length of service and kind of service and

you will select an I H C. Look into  
the efficiency and superiority of  
the complete I H C line, which in-  
cludes Tractors in 12, 15, 20, 25,  
and 45-H.P., operated by gasoline  
or kerosene; and horizontal and  
vertical engines, stationary or  
mounted on skids or trucks, air or  
water cooled, 1 to 50-H.P. See the  
I H C local dealer, or, write near-  
est branch house for catalogues  
and full information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester  
Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Ed-  
monton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal,  
North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St.  
John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER  
COMPANY OF AMERICA  
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For  
Plowing  
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Threshing  
and all other  
Belt Power  
and Draw  
Bar Work

"Parkyte" Improved  
(Trade Mark Registered)

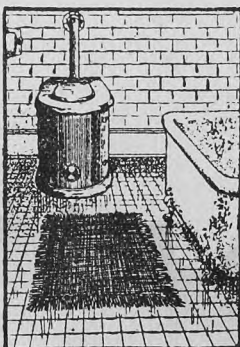
## Sanitary Chemical Closets

No water, No Plumbing, No Excavating, No Burning, No  
Traps or other useless appliances to break or get out of order  
"PARKYTE," is the only Chemical Closet on the marke  
that is giving satisfaction and the only one that has earned  
the name of SANITARY. It is recognized everywhere as  
being the "STANDARD OF QUALITY" and carries the en-  
dorsement of the leading Health Inspectors, Physicians and  
Architects in the Dominion, as well as thousands of satisfied  
users.

With "PARKYTE" Closets all rural districts can have  
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## 19.—HIDDEN HABITATIONS

Mrs. Scott, aged forty, although she flattered herself she looked much younger, decided to move. "For," she said, "we are not contented with the house we now occupy. I will begin my search for another this morning, and will take a cab instead of walking, as it will save time, although I always have a shut-in feeling when I ride in one. There are six houses on my list, one in Blank Street being the principal. A certain one in Central Park I admire, but will have nothing of that man's,—I only recently heard it belonged to him. He wears a wig, W. A. Marshall is his name. (Before I start I must tell Tom the vinegar barrel needs a new bung). A low rent, or one I think a reasonable one, is what I am after. I wish I were rich, or, at least, satisfied with the place in which my life is cast. Let me tell you, though, few people are. I said to Tom, 'Shan't you be glad when you have money enough to hire a man to care for the furnace, and not have to shovel in coal yourself?' Joking apart, men think the chief ambition of a woman should be to merit the report, 'Able housekeeper.' Oh, but this morning is hot. Eleven o'clock and that man has not sent his hack or cab. I must telephone again."

J. H. M.

## 20.—TRANSPPOSITION

There's not a joy this world can give like that it takes away;  
For when a homeless youth I was, and slept on bales of hay,  
With keen delight my appetite would seize on ancient ONE  
(A five-cent hunk) enclosed within a microscopic bun.  
Now that a plutocrat I am, and houses have and herds,  
And wealth galore, a golden store, to scatter to the birds,



## WANTS TO SWIM

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Papooses:—I have written three letters and sent two photos to our club and have seen two letters and one photo in print. I have got both photos back.

Is there any limit to the number of letters one member can write in a certain time, or can one write as many and as often as they like. I can wash, iron, sew, mop, cook, bake, take care of baby and ride horseback. I ride three miles after the mail every Saturday. I like to read, ride horseback and play in the water better than anything else. I would like to learn to swim but have never had a chance. How many of the Papooses can swim? My favorite book is "Black Beauty."

Did any of the Papooses ever hear of carrot marmalade? It tastes quite like orange marmalade and is a very good substitute for fruit when fruit is scarce, and carrots can be grown anywhere. Grate one dozen raw carrots, add one cup sugar to each cup carrots, three lemons, one spoonful each cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Cook one hour. If you have a sausage grinder you can grind the carrots as it is easier than grating them, also you can use one tablespoon vinegar for each lemon if you haven't the lemons.

Here is a good eggless cake: One and a half cups sugar, half a cup butter, one and a half cups milk, three and a half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, heaping.

I was fourteen on July 16. I had a birthday party.

I know a lot of riddles. Here are

I'll never more my hunger TWO,  
though I wear robes of silk;—  
I'm in a sanitarium, drinking pre-  
digested milk!

MOLEMI.

## 21.—CHARADE

"What ails Aminadab, I pray?  
He seems so sorely smitten."  
"Tis nothing, but that TOTAL Gray,  
Has handed him the mitten."  
"Call you that nothing? On my word,  
It seems to me FIRST SECOND  
THIRD."

BEAUCLERC.

## ANSWERS

8.—Go, god, got, goor, goa, gob, gore, get, gee, grab, gab, O, od, ode, oh, of, or, ore, owe, orb, deer, daw, dab, do, doe, doer, dhow, dow, defer, deter, draw, drab, eh, ere, ewe, era, ho, he, her, here, hew, herb, how, hoe, bob, ha, haw, to, toe, tor, tore, tea, tee, tab, taw, for, fore, fob, fee, few, foe, ra, raw, re, rab, a, awe, ab, we, web. (This is the author's list—possibly incomplete).

9.—Cauterize, caught her eyes.  
10.—1. Knot. 2. Sleeve. 3. Bosom.  
4. Belt. 5. Waist. 6. Seams. 7. Links. 8. Back. 9. Cuff. 10. Button-hole. 11. Front. 12. Tie. 13. Hem.  
14. Band. 15. Collar. 16. Tape. 17. Shoulder. 18. Neck. 19. Binding. 20. Wrong side.

11.—Algebar, algebra.  
12.—XLD (excelled); XL (40 automobiles); D (500 dollars).

13.—Carapace.  
14.—(Reverse every other word, and in the words not reversed supply vowels). Dear Mae: Why don't you come to see me any more? Please come on the very next holiday, and bring your fancy work, and stay as long as you can. We miss you when you are not here. Your loving friend, Clara.

some: Spell mousetrap with three letters. Ans.—Cat.

Spell candy with two letters. Ans.—C and y.

If a donkey was on one side of a river and a haystack on the other, the river too deep to wade and the donkey couldn't swim, how would he get the hay? Ans.—Give it up.

A man had a fox, a goose and a basket of corn and came to a river where he could only take one across at once. If he left the fox and the goose together the fox would eat the goose, and if he left the goose and the corn together the goose would eat the corn. How did he get across? Ans.—He took the goose across and came back and got the fox and brought the goose back and got the corn then came and got the goose.

MARIAN HESS.

(You can write as often as you wish if you are always willing to wait your turn for them to appear in print.—C. D.)

## BLACK PUP RAN AWAY

Dear Wigs:—I received the button a long while ago and often wear it. I have been too busy to write any sooner. Our little black pup ran away but we have a big Collie dog now. We have two cats. I go to school every day and I am in the fourth grade. Our teacher's name is Miss B—. We have to go a mile and a quarter to school. My father has taken THE ADVOCATE for quite a while. Our school corresponds with a school in England.

LOTTIE BARBER.

## A HAPPY AFTERNOON

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am writing this at night. I am at my friend Rachel's and now that we have put her little sister Dorothy to bed we are sitting on the floor writing to the Wigwam.

We had a fine time to-day. Rachel's father has a big dug-out and we played down there all afternoon. We ran down the dirt that was piled up and could run almost to the water. Then we played house. The piles of dirt were the upstairs; the level ground was downstairs and clear down below was the cellar. Then we got some crackers for our house.

Rachel's big sister and mine went to town and brought a banana to each of us four left at home—Miriam, Dorothy, Rachel and I.

I would like to join your club and am sending a stamp for a button. I haven't got a recipe to send like some of the girls, but please don't put my letter in the waste-paper basket.

KATHERINE RODGERS.

(A good letter but please do not write on both sides of the paper next time or the waste-paper basket will catch you sure.—C. D.)

## A SWING BUILT FOR TWO

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your great club. I would have written sooner but I did not know your address.

I have four sisters and one brother. We live on a farm two miles from town. We were the first people in this part. My brother and I have a swing. We put a cross-pole up near the top and he sits on the top one and I on the bottom and we swing together.

We are through threshing now and the crops were pretty good. I did not start to school this fall till the first of November. I am in the first grade at school. I will try to write a good long letter the next time.

MAGGIE McNEILL.

## THRESHING OVER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write again to your club. I received your button and thought it was very pretty. My father keeps the post office now and the mail comes to our place on Fridays. We live a mile and a half from the school house. We just got threshed out; the threshers left our place Thursday evening. I hope the Wigs are all well.

MARTHA JANE BATEMAN.

## WE ARE SEVEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have ever written to your charming club. I am only five years old so I have to get my little sister to write for me. I just went to school for one week and now our teacher has gone away. We only had a teacher for three months. I have a little colt named Prince. My father has four horses, and one of my brothers has four horses, and the other one has five. I have three sisters and three brothers. I will send an envelope and a two-cent stamp for a button.

GORDON BATEMAN.

## THE PLEASANTEST TIME O' DAY

Oh, when is the pleasantest time o' day?  
Is it in the morning, bright and cool?  
Long hours before me of work and play:  
Tasks for my mother, and lessons at school.

The straight rows of seats—'tis my friends that are in them!  
And problems to solve! How I long to begin them!  
School-time, rule-time, and song, and recess;—  
There could scarce be a pleasanter time, I confess.

Oh, when is the pleasantest time o' day?

When school-time is over, and meadows are green;  
When robins are singing a roundelay;—  
Fleecy clouds drift, and there's blue sky between.

Young birds thrust their heads up from nests that are o'er us;  
And song-sparrow, bluebird, and wren sing in chorus.

Play-time, and way time, and all of us glad;—

When is ever a pleasanter time to be had?

Oh, when is the pleasantest time o' day?  
Can it be in the twilight, sweet and dim,  
When I watch the moon as it sails away  
O'er the pond, and the pine-tree tall and slim?  
Red light in the west, and the soft, fading daylight;—  
We need not go in; there are games in the gray light;  
Shadows, and silvery brightness around;  
Oh, how could a pleasanter time be found?

## FOND OF SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your interesting club. I like to read the letters of the Western Wigwam. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years. I go to school and hardly miss a day. We have a mile to go to school. I am nine years old and in the fifth grade at school. I take up arithmetic, spelling, writing, reading, history, drawing, singing, composition, and physiology. Our teacher's name is Miss W—. I like going to school fine. Like most of the Wigs I like reading books. I have one sister and one brother. We have the threshers. We have a pup called Teddy. We had a little snow on Friday but it has all gone now. I will send a stamped and addressed envelope for a button. Wishing your club every success.

ELLA M. PHILP.

## BREAKING IN A STEED

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your club. We have twenty-eight horses and colts, thirteen cattle and four cats. We have six cattle up in another man's pasture but we will soon be taking them home. I am going to break them to drive. I had one of them hitched up before I tried another one but he got mad and I had to let him go.

We have a fine time in the winter. We skate and slide down hill and do other things. One year we had a skating rink of our own. I learned to skate then. When I first put the skates on I would fall down every time I tried to skate, so I put one skate on at a time. I soon learned then, but the next year we did not have a rink so I have almost forgotten how. I am sending you a stamped and addressed envelope for a button. Hoping to see my letter in print, I will close wishing your club great success.

FOX.

## FRUIT FARM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May another one come into the Wigwam for a short chat? I thought I would like to get one of your buttons; I would also like to see this letter in print. I have never seen one of your buttons, and would like very much to get one. My father has taken your paper ever since I can remember. I remember when my sisters used to read the letters in The Children's Corner.

I live on a ranch. My father has a great many cattle and horses. We have a pony called Stouty, which we all ride. Sometimes I ride him two miles to Cross for the mail. We have five cats, and seven kittens; there is one cat and three kittens mine.

This summer I sold a lot of picture postcards. I am to get a doll twenty-one inches high with the four dollars that I sent back to them but have not got the doll yet. My father owns a large fruit farm up in British Columbia. He was up there this summer. We got a lot of fruit off it this year. I think I will close now or my letter will reach the waste-paper basket.

WHIFFETS.

## A SICK MOTHER

(A New Member of Our Club)  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I like to read your letters very well. I have been wanting to join your club. I am staying with a lady whose husband has gone to the homestead. I am staying with her and taking care of her two children. I have a sister and a brother. My mother has been sick for eight years; I hope she will get well soon.

CATHERINE COLLINS.

(I hope she will soon be well too, little girl.—C. D.)



# From Ox-Carts to Air-Ships

BY CHARLES E. SELWYN

## A STORY OF WESTERN CANADA

"Arrah, then, and its old John Gray, the wheat buyer; Sam Handford, the politician; Teddy Rinn, the councilman, and a score besides did always be teasing me!"

"Pat Murphy, you lazy, idle spalpeen, if you would but take that dirty old bull-dog pipe from your mouth and a pen into your hand, it's you that could most certainly be writing a book!" says the wheat buyer.

"And what would I, Patrick Murphy, be writing about in a book at all, at all, Jack Gray?"

"Surely your head's getting drunk and disorderly in your old age!"

"Indeed, then, it's myself has been on the water-wagon this many's a day—"

"You could write about the old times when you drove oxen, and the whole country was mud, marshes and mosquitoes with wild ducks, bears and red Indians thrown in, and never a tie of a railroad to carry one back to civilization at all—"

"And what would be the good of such a book if I did write it, Jack?"

"Sure and it would show the boys that do be stepping from all the first-class coaches along the whole length of the C. P. R. with their suitcases, tennis racquets, bull terriers, red tan shoes, Christy stiff hats, umbrellas and what-not more of comforts and conveniences what you and I did be coming through of the contrary."

"Now, there's certainly more in Jack's head than a fine-tooth comb would take out!" chimes in the councillor. "What do our new-comers know about our doings of thirty years ago?"

"Yes, and more than that, what do our own grandchildren know?" adds the politician. "You can do it, Pat! Get a hustle on you and I'll buy a copy of the book when its printed."

"Well I thought that in the multitude of councillors there should be wisdom. So here's looking at you for the year of our Lord and Queen Victoria, eighteen hundred and eighty, with many happy new years for His Imperial Majesty King George from nineteen hundred and eleven and long live the pioneer—old or new."

"Say, Billy!" I exclaimed one day in the winter of 1879, 'do you, William Lewis, discount clerk, in this Merchants Bank of Canada, in the city of old Montreal, believe—?"

"Hold your tongue, you mutton-head! Don't you see the assistant-general manager over there by the accountant's desk? Make less noise! What wild-cat scheme have you got in your brain now?" he growled.

"Why, Billy boy, they say that the likes of us, that's slaving like black niggers for to pay the tailor and the boarding-house lady, can get three hundred and twenty acres of land in Manitoba and our own free independence besides for one hundred and seventy dollars, with a trifle of muscle thrown in!"

"Well, I don't exactly know how a skin-a-malink like you, Patsy, would supply the demand for the last-mentioned article."

"Well, Bill, you could divide up with your chum," says I, looking attentively at his big muscular hands which were busily engaged in turning over the discounted notes with the scrawling endorsement of Perry & Cassils, the boot makers, on their backs—

"And what would you be doing lazy-bones in exchange for the half of my muscle?" And he took a twirl at his moustache so that he could reel his big biceps, for when Billy was not in the bank he was mostly to be found in the gymnasium, and of his attainments in that line he was as proud as a peacock with two tails.

But I had sown a little seed which was to grow into a tree, and, indeed, as I think of the branches of that same, to-day, it seems a big tree to have

sprouted from a junior bank clerk's idle chatter.

For the next day or so not a bit of a balance could he get at all, and the more he tried, the less could he find the wrongness of his reckoning, and this you see set him to thinking how nice it would be, were he his own boss, with neither interest tables nor bills for discount to plague him. So, two or three days afterwards he came suddenly over to my desk with a set determination in his eyes, saying decisively:

"Patrick Murphy, if you have got pluck enough in your soul to go to Manitoba and take up a homestead and a pre-emption, this canary bird will come along with you." Well, now, when I told the other fellows in the bank what I intended to do, it was a case of—"How they tittered; how they chaffed" for mine.

"Well, Murphy, and how do you suppose this chicken bone of yours is going to hoist a plow round the end of a furrow?" sneers Honey the dilettante second teller, pinching my arm.

"Oh, it will get stronger, Honey," I replied.

"Arrah Pat, your plowing will fit in your hat!" he says with a laugh as he turns away.

"Well, Mr. Honey, walking plows are out of date, and I much prefer to sit on an Emerson sully, not but what I could handle the other if I had to do it, but it's not likely that you will ever read this story so it does not matter."

"You are going farming?" tentatively asks the tall young clerk, whose copper-plate calligraphy graced the sterling bills of exchange.

"Yes, Hagerman, I'm going to the West."

"Well, now, don't you do it, Murphy. I was raised on a farm down there by Belleville. You don't know what it is to pitch hay and sheaves in the heat or to cart manure till all your inside rebels. You won't like it."

"Well, Hagerman, if I don't like it better than I do balancing this blessed cash book, I certainly shall not be much in love with it."

"What's the matter? Can't you balance?" he asks, his accountant's spirit on the qui vive.

"No, I'm ten dollars out."

Well there it is in those debits to the Kingston branch. You are ten wrong in your addition.

"Oh, be joyful! I can go to the hockey tournament—and farming after that. Thank you, Hagerman."

The tall young fellow goes off disconsolate at having as he considers wasted good advice which as we all know is always the greatest drug in the market.

It was the same with Lewis. The more they teased him, the more determined he was to go, for he was born and created like a Kansas mule—barring his ears, which were short—and when he made up his mind to do a thing Saint Patrick himself would not prevent him.

So, at last it was all set and decided between us that we would, because Lewis' family resided in Toronto, make our departure from that city in an emigrant train conducted by a certain Mr. Pretty, on the seventeenth day of March, 1880.

And then came the tug-of-war for me, Patrick Percy Murphy, to coax a good big cheque out of my father's bank account to assist me to start as an independent farmer in the distant West. But where there is a good strong will, there is generally a way travelling closely parallel to it. So when my Dad saw that I was bound and determined in spite of all the protestations of my mother and two or three sweethearts (for in their case as a young fellow I was always most firmly convinced that there was safety in numbers) to be gone, he handed me over five hundred dollars, and started me off with his

blessing and a big buffalo coat to seek my fortunes in the distant prairie land.

Then came the tedious journey in the crowded emigrant train through London, Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul and Glyndon to the pioneer town of Emerson on the Red River with St. Vincent of Uncle Sam's domain opposite to it.

I shall always remember that emigrant train—fair-haired Norsemen, blue-eyed phlegmatic Germans, Englishmen (hale, bluff and out-spoken), canny Scots, jovial Irishmen, shrewd Ontario farmers, light-hearted French-Canadians and cute Yankees, laughing, singing, talking, eating and sleeping, a happy, healthy, noisy, motley-medley—all going to make their fortunes in an atmosphere redolent with every sort of edible from a garlic sausage to a vinegar pie.

So the journey passed, and we slipped along into the prairie country, past marsh and meadow and poplar bluff, with noisy rattle by wondering cattle, till we landed at the little town of Emerson.

And, now, certainly I have to confess that when for the first time I stood on the real thing in the way of a prairie with the bleak March breeze sifting the moving snow particles through the yellow, waving, dry grass, and never a thing to console or support me but the inborn stubborn nature which was mine from my ancestral fathers, I was disconsolate and down in the mouth. I rather think I felt like the chappie in the western ditty—

"An' he mournfully sighs out aw!  
The bloomin' country's a fraud,  
An' I want to go home to mammaw!"

But I think in most of us who came to the country in those bygone years, there was a certain mulishness of disposition which carried us over obstacles less dogged natures would have found insurmountable, and so I am alive and happy to-day on account of that same asinine attribute, for between you and me and the gate post I should not like to go through it over again.

But to be telling my story—

We stayed for about a fortnight in Emerson, waiting until the prairie trails should lose their winter's snow and become passable for wheels.

By this time we had acquired a green wagon with red wheels and two oxen, one called Tom and t'other called Jerry. And these oxen, although extremely tractable in their disposition, had long, twisted horns, such as may be seen in the office of the Seymour Hotel in Winnipeg to-day, which were peculiarly terrifying to a greenhorn like myself. Candidly, I thought them so formidable that I think, if I had to do with them to-day, I should still feel—well, just a trifle nervous, don't-cher-know! Over and above their shaggy, yellow hides and long, sharply-pointed horns the main things that were visible and palpable about them were their ribs, for they certainly had no appearance of having been prepared to make their debut in Smithfield market. And hay! Mother of Moses! Couldn't they stow it away! Just about! As if it didn't cost six dollars a ton, at all. But those who were supposed to be in the know consoled us by saying that the more hay they did eat then, the more prairie they would break afterwards, wherever that might finally be in the golden West to which our prairie schooner was to sail.

Our cargo consisted of a breaking plow, a set of harrows, a bag of beans, a barrel of sow-belly pork, warranted salt enough to swim; three sacks of flour, a tent and our kit bags, some odds and ends of sweetmeats, canned goods and groceries, a cross-cut saw with teeth like a crocodile, two axes, and a tool chest, which was Billy's private property, he being a bit of a wood-butcher, and having many plans about barns and stables and what-not more in the way of that trade. Moreover, there were some boards stowed beneath the schooner's deck which were to frame the fittings of our future dwelling as to tables and benches, doors, window frames and what-not more Bill might fancy to murder in that same line of business. These with other small articles, which I forget, made up our schooner freight and before ever we reached the Pem-

bina Mountain out in Southern Manitoba many's the time I wished it had been less, and many's the time I wished it had been more—this being when I was unloading in the boggy slough holes and that when I was eating my meals! Finally, one day about the ninth of April when the north-bound geese and ducks were beginning to fill the wide blue sky with long V-shaped letters and zig-zag lines, and the big drifts were fast fading away in the warm spring sunshine, we set to work to harness up our steers.

Oh crickey!! Steers!!!

They averaged about thirty years between them. It's well I'm aware of it to-day. But on that spring day of 1880, my chum and I, poor deluded ignoramuses that we were, kept thinking they were four-year-olds, these long-horned quadrupeds for which we had paid one hundred and sixty honest dollars. Proudly swinging a black snake whip about their heads and shouting "Whoa! Gee! Whoa! Haw! to keep time to their tails. But that's a thing by itself, between the voluble ox dealer's conscience and the one who created that same very elastic article. And, besides, what should two green bank clerks know about rings on horns, and the wear and tear of bovine teeth. We learned all that in our dealings with drovers and ranchmen later on, our brains expanding as our pockets shrank.

However, we—that is, Bill with a great deal of assistance from myself as spectator and critic—did, after lots of deliberation as to the right and left or, as I might more correctly say, the "off" and the "nigh" get that oldest team of oxen, barring the one which came out of Noah's Ark, into working trim as regards traces and all the other contraptions belonging to ox harness.

Then, sirs, the game of "pioneer" began!

Ochone!

Ochone!

The exasperating bother we experienced with these two obstreperous oxen in the mud and in the water. They were tractable on dry land, but had the very strongest objections to any other element.

Through the Mennonite villages we slowly trailed.

The weather being still too chilly to sleep in the open, we rolled ourselves in our blankets and lay on the earthen floors of the farm houses at night and plenty of queer company we had, I can assure you.

Monday night it was a noisy newly-arrived calf tethered to the leg of a table beside my allowance of floor. Why he couldn't better have been tied alongside his mammy in the cow stable it's for the Mennonite farmer to tell you, and not me, for I really don't know, and I presume he does if you can find him.

Then came worse companions in the way of unmentionable things, shanty-men, call "gray-backs," and if they did not make me, Patrick Murphy, think that I wanted to go back home to Montreal it's nobody's business.

And the housekeeping of those blessed Mennonites!

Och! Biddy O'Grady, asthore!

I saw a farm wife making butter! Sure, girls, would you believe it?

She'd a goodly lump of it in a big wooden tray, and it was ready for washing in the ordinary course of events, when, here, there came prancing over the mud of the floor a kiddie with bare feet; three years old he'd be, more or less.

Arrah! But she lifted him into the



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big bowl and chattered away in loud, low Dutch for him to tramp out the buttermilk!

Oh dear! Oh dear! My poor, delicate, squeamish appetite!

I have seen people who were not particular about eating with unwashed hands, but surely that woman's butter was eaten with unwashed feet! And, for my part, it was upwards of two years before I wanted to look any in the face, and this is a true story from beginning to end. I even feel a bit shy about indulging in the soft culinary article at this later date!

Passing through Rhineland village, I got an invitation to dinner. There was a bowl sitting in the middle of a wide table with a heap of big wooden ladles, and the bowl was for every one, and a ladle for each! But when I, Patrick, saw that the edge of my appetite seemed to wear away, and that was one grace I was saved from saying.

As regards the dwellings of these people, stable, kitchen, cow pen, pigsty, and everything else, all came under the one thatched roof. A big mud oven was in all cases somewhere in the middle of the building, and this, heated in most of the dwellings with straw and dried refuse from the cow-house, made the ill-ventilated abodes very close and stuffy. Every house appeared to have a large flock of small, close-feathered, active fowls, quite unlike anything to be seen in a modern poultry show, but apparently excellent egg-producers.

So we passed slowly onwards to the village of Austervik. Here we had our first experience of a Manitoba blizzard. It was a mild, cloudy April morning, and we were just harnessing up our oxen, when softly and slowly a few large snowflakes came sailing down from the thick, gray clouds. A south-east breeze rose and fell in gusty puffs; thicker and faster came the snow. The breeze increased to a stiff wind, and from that to a hurricane, driving the icy flakes in a biting, smothering, blinding cloud, which choked, confused and bewildered.

The oxen shook their long horns, and turned their mild eyes beseechingly upon me, as much as to say:

"What in creation are you thinking about? Put us back in our stall like a sensible chap, and don't be risking your life and ours on the open prairie. Give us some more hay, and you go and sit by the stove and talk Dutch with the Mennonite." I know the animals thought this and Bill thought likewise, so we put the oxen in the stable and hiked back to the mud oven in the house—and it's precious lucky for us that we did for of all the storms I ever saw that was the worst. All day long the wind raged and howled, and the driving snow piled yards deep about the farm buildings and round the house.

"Never mind! Soon melt away! Plenty good for wheat!" exclaimed the owner of the house smiling at our disconsolate faces.

On the third day out shone the sun, and away went the big drifts like fleecy clouds before a summer wind.

It seemed as if the snow storm had been the harbinger of the summer, for with its passing came the birds—meadow larks with yellow waist-coats and black neckties in pretty contrast to their brown backs were singing by the trail that sweet short song from which comes the nick-name bugle-bird—crows, cranes and buzzards were sailing overhead, and through all the wide blue sky went flocks of water fowl, mallards, pintails, red-heads, spoonbills and teal with regiment after regiment of geese (white geese with black wings), waivies, black brants in wedge-shaped lines cackling noisily, and gray Canada geese flying northwards both night and day with their honking cry; swans, pelicans, cormorants, loons and gulls with many varieties of wading birds and plovers were also among the feathered migrants and Bill's breech-loader was often in requisition, much to my disgust, for he shot more birds than were edible, and I was never a believer in bird-slaughter. I kept telling him that he reminded me of the chap who said:

"It's a fine morning! Let's go out and kill something!"

But Bill always seemed to think that a bird and a breech-loader were inseparably connected, and no preachments of mine could ever convince him to the contrary. And so on account of

this common human idiosyncrasy, the sight which I saw on that bright spring morning in Southern Manitoba, thirty odd years ago, will never be seen there again.

After leaving Austervik, we came to the rising ground going up to the Pembina Mountain, which was, and is, and always will be the garden of Southern Manitoba.

Hereabouts, as I was sitting in the spring sunshine on the top of the freight, the yellow oxen slouching along like two camels with horns instead of humps, and Lewis wandering with his gun among the ducks and prairie chickens alongside the road, there overtook me an old-fashioned Red River cart with big creaking wooden wheels, drawn by one spotted ox.

With this was an old man, accompanied by a curly-headed boy and an Irish woman with a baby in her arms, and in the noisy old cart was a rusty stove and sundry articles for the beginning of pioneer housekeeping.

"The top av the mornin' to yez!" exclaimed the old gentleman.

"Arrah, thin, at the roadside a piece back there's a wee baste wid a striped back an' a bushy, black tail as big as a pussy cat, he is, an' shure but he has a powerful scint wid him, so he has, a dale worse an' bitterer nor the smell av a bug. A dirty varmint he is an' oid loike to know phwat ye wud be callin' him."

I laughed and told him that the animal he described was called a skunk, and that if ever he met another it would be advisable to keep as far away from it as possible.

"Indeed, thin, an' it's meself will not be sorry to do that same, for the hanged skunk stunk till oim fair drunk," he grinned with Erin's brogue.

Then, as I, Patrick Murphy, sat lazily sunning myself above the slow-going oxen, the woman said to me in that coaxing way an Irish woman knows so well how to use:

"Arrah, thin, me good boy, an' me arms, it's achin' they are intoirely, wid the weight of the choild an' it's you could hold him on your knee a while in mercy to me, for the baste has all he can do to pull the cart wantin' me an' the babe. An' it's for your swateheart's good health Oid he prayin', so it is, that she might niver be in the same straits as Oi am meself this blessed day."

Then I, Patrick, laughed a bit and reached my arms for the bundle of embryo marliness she was so utterly weary to be relieved of, and away she waltzed, brave and straight, to catch up with the men and their ox-cart which had passed on in front.

Then Bill Lewis had to start his joshing, poking all sorts of fun at me and telling me how it was a daddy before my time I surely was because never a step backwards she intended to come to claim her baby.

But it was small attention I paid to my chum's comical speeches, such as: "An' where will you get feed for it, Murphy, I'd like to know?"

But, sure, does every one of you know that a mother's love is stronger than anything else in the wide world!

On towards sunset my cherubic infant with his peach-like cheeks and cherry lips began to feel hungry, and he started to cry to the tune of "The wearing of the green" till his impromptu father began to get desperate. Finally, when I began to meditate dropping him in the trail, back came his mammy, and the blessings she poured on my curly head made me think that before she left the green sod of old Ireland she must have swallowed at least half of the original blarney stone.

But now the land was beginning to rise. In front of us we could see the oaks and elms growing at the foot of the Pembina Hills, and just as the sun was sinking in a flood of crimson clouds, we came to a log hut beside a rude bridge over a pretty, running creek. Here lived an Irishman from County Fermanagh, John Johnston with his wife, Rachel, and their family.

These kind people received us with great hospitality, and Johnston showed us a good place to pitch our tent by the brookside, where we could gather dry wood for our camp fire, in the shelter of the trees.

Here we camped for two or three

weeks to allow our oxen to rest, and as there was lots of dry grass from the previous year in the openings among the timber, they were quite content and soon learned to come home every night to Johnston's barnyard with his bunch of dairy cows and yearlings.

There were several families settled along the creek, and they called the post-office Stodderville.

It was while camped here that I had my first experience with a prairie fire.

I was by myself in the tent, Lewis wandering with his gun among the rabbits and what-not in the woods. There came a rushing of smoke and flame, and before I realized my danger, the tent and I were entirely surrounded by a belt of flame, which I vainly endeavored to quench.

For the grass—dry was a mild name for it—burned like gunpowder itself. Our provisions and stores were piled under a tarpaulin a small distance from the tent, and in spite of all my efforts this got on fire, and for gunpowder, when Bill's box started to burn, I well knew that four canisters of six pounds each were packed away in the same, he being nothing if he wasn't sporty! So it came to me, green as I was, that in the water of the creek was the safest place for the combustibles. I poked into the flaming box, and rolling out a canister with a wet rag in each hand, I grabbed the same and put it hissing hot in the stream, where it could do no mischief, and so I kept on until all four were safe. And always and whenever I think of that, the old saying that "the Devil takes care of his own" comes to my mind.

After saving the gunpowder from explosion, I soaked a pair of grey blankets in the creek, and by dragging these backwards and forwards round the tent I fought with the crawling serpent of flame until it passed by, and our trunks and bed clothes were also saved.

Then—I'm fairly ashamed of my ignorance, but green as leeks in those days I surely was—when among the ruin of our groceries, etc., I saw a five-gallon can of coal oil blazing and melting, away I skiddooed with a big zinc pail to the creek side, and coming back puffing and panting like an over-driven ox I poured the water down to put out the same.

Then up like a sky-rocket, sixty feet into the air, a red hot jet of flame she went, and its never an eyelash there is to my orbits this blessed day for the sake of that same fool trick.

So when coal oil is blazing just take Patrick Murphy's word for it, and don't you be trying to extinguish it with water.

Presently Bill came loafing home with a rabbit and a couple of prairie chickens, and found me poking disconsolately among scorched beans, melted tomato cans, and other signals of culinary distress.

"W—w—w—where's supper?" he stammered.

Bill was always hungry.

"It's gone up to heaven like Abel's sacrifice!" I said.

"L-like the Devil!" he stuttered.

Bill always did stutter when he was excited. It was a small fault of his which I could never correct. When I'm excited I speak very distinctly, but some way or another Bill could not.

(To be continued next week)

## WANTED---A WIFE

I want to hear from some good woman who is tired of doing the washing. I will take the first train and be on hand in time to help do the next big washing. Will pay all my expenses for four weeks. She is dead sure to fall in love with me when she finds out what I can do. I am the famous 1900 Gravity Washer. I make clothes clean in double quick time. I'm the greatest invention of the age for doing quick and easy washing. I'm a star performer—the only washer in existence that can wash a tubful of dirty clothes spotlessly clean in six minutes! Housewives everywhere are delighted with my work. They have almost overwhelmed me with compliments. They tell how I save work and worry, banish "blues" and make washday a genuine pleasure. It's almost fun to do a washing with my aid. The 1900 Washer Co. will send me, free of charge, freight prepaid, on four weeks' trial in your home. Don't send money. Try me first. See the wonders I perform. If you fall in love with me after four weeks' acquaintance, you can pay for me in little easy payments out of the money I save you. Write for fascinating free book on the 1900 Gravity Washer. Tell others about this unusual offer. All correspondence should be addressed to A. F. B. Bach, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.



# MARKETS

Nervous aptly describes the grain situation for the past week. While there has been a partial recovery from the slump during the early part of last week, the situation is rather critical. Threshing is in full swing; the weather good and promising fair, meaning large supplies. While this would, under normal circumstances depress the market, there is such a low percentage of contract grades and a fair foreign demand, that much depends upon the large grain houses on this and the other side of the line what move grain will make in the immediate future. At present there is a good demand for cash wheat on a rising market, and from world summaries of crop conditions and wheat in store there is no reason why this demand should not continue.

The last of the grass cattle are coming in; quite a few in really good condition. The best prices run around \$5.00. Hogs have gone down to \$7.50; while the sheep market is glutted and also slightly lower.

## GRAIN

The slump in wheat which began over a week ago reached its low point on October 31 at 97½ cents for cash wheat; since then there has been a reaction with a distinct move to higher levels, due to a large cash business which followed the holiday season. While there is nothing in the world's crop reports to indicate anything like a large surplus, and many countries are actually short, yet the fact remains that there is at the present time absolutely no interest in our wheat abroad. This absence of interest in our crops by British and European buyers at this season of the year is unusual to say the least.

Altogether the market is in a rather nervous condition with apparently no reason for the lower prices which have been prevailing. Under these circum-

stances with a fairly active cash demand, many grain houses here and on the other side of the line, where conditions are practically the same, predict a rise in values in the near future.

Oats and barley are in nearly the same condition as wheat, although not affected by the foreign situation, oats showing a decline to 38½ cents on October 31, with a reaction in the following days of 1½ cents.

A Liverpool despatch of Nov. 3 reads "There is a highly nervous and excited market here this morning with heavy liquidation. At the opening values were ¼ to ½ cents lower, and immediately declined an additional ½ to ¾ cents, induced by weakness in America yesterday, and the free offers of new Plate wheat at a decline. There developed later a better demand for parcels, and with the strength in Winnipeg, large firms here were good buyers."

## AMERICAN SITUATION

Across the line there have been intimations of immense cash sales, but as no actual figures were given out, the trade was at sea in this respect, and there was nothing at the moment according to the local traders, on which to base any hopes of a turn for the better in the market, unless the leaders should give the market a little support. Practically all of the buying of the last few days has been by shorts, and most of the big local traders covered their lines. The cold and generally fine weather over the belt undoubtedly cooled the enthusiasm of the bulls materially, although several of the local professionals have been buyers of both December and May options.

The grain markets are particularly difficult to sum up at the present time. Contradictory reports, manipulation of prices and variations of deliveries at the big export points all add to the jumble of information and figures

making it a problem hard to solve for men who claim to be in close touch with all developments in grain markets.

## GRAIN INSPECTIONS

Week ending Friday evening, November 3:

Wheat—	Cars.
No. 1. Nor. ....	121
No. 2 Nor. ....	531

## STOCKS IN TERMINALS

The following figures show stocks in terminals for week ending October 27 and for same week last year:

Wheat—	This year	Last year
1 Hard .....	5,429.40	23,922.10
1 Nor. ....	302,419.10	1,397,242.20
2 Nor. ....	844,790.30	2,266,117.50
3 Nor. ....	1,226,438.00	2,110,969.30
4 Nor. ....	728,967.50	637,772.40
5 Nor. ....	383,472.30	212,712.20
Others .....	2,641,943.20	1,072,466.30
Total .....	6,133,461.00	7,721,203.20
Previous week .....	5,898,110.50	8,143,760.30
Oats .....	235,350.10	422,557.10
Barley .....	1,516,821	5,479,271
Flax .....	544,858	648,017
	153,568	548,040

## CANADIAN VISIBLE

Following are figures to show Canadian visible for the week ending October 27:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William .....	4,300,929	824,167	209,659
Port Arthur .....	2,129,532	692,653	335,198
Depot Harbor .....		63,459	
Meaford .....	6,133	97,655	
Midland, Tiffin .....	226,104	1,355,745	47,500
Goderich .....	272,259	462,682	
Owen Sound .....	2,109,926	70,340	13,639
Sarnia, Pt. Edward .....	118,597	8,720	
Port Colborne .....	359,746	11,751	
Kingston .....	37,004	91,000	158,448
Prescott .....	92,015	289,250	
Quebec .....	12,589	139,070	1,905
Victoria Harbor .....	110,045	107,018	
Montreal .....	255,459	198,465	28,053
Total .....	8,030,338	4,411,975	794,402
Total previous week .....	7,429,659	4,910,674	604,433
Total last year .....	11,030,440	8,508,208	867,934

Note—At Tiffin there are 1,589,068 bushels of oats ("S.A.") held in bond.

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Northern .....	Holiday	97½	98	99	99	99½
No. 2 Northern .....		94½	96	96½	96½	97
No. 3 Northern .....		90½	91	92½	91½	92
No. 4 .....		82½	83	84	83	84
No. 5 .....		77	76½	77	76	76½
No. 6 .....		70	70	70½	69	69½
Feed .....		65	65	65½	65½	66
Oats—						
No. 2 C. W. ....		38½	39	40		40
No. 3 C. W. ....			37½	38	37½	38½
Barley—						
Rejected .....						55
Feed .....		50	51½	51		51

WINNIPEG OPTIONS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
November .....	Holiday	97	98	98½	99	99½
December .....		94½	95	95½	94½	95½
May .....		98½	99	98½	98½	98½
Oats—						
November .....		38	38½	40½	39½	40½
December .....		36½	37½	38½	38½	38½
May .....		38½	40	41	40½	41½
Flax—						
November .....		198	200	201	201	195
December .....		192	195	195	195	189

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Chicago—						
December .....		99½	96½	96½	95½	94½
May .....		104½	102	101½	100½	100½
July .....		97½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Minneapolis—						
December .....		107½	105½	105½	104½	104½
May .....		111½	109½	109½	108½	108
July .....		112½	110½	110½	109½	109½
New York—						
December .....		103½	101½	101½	96½	99½
May .....		108½	106½	106½	105½	105½
Duluth—						
December .....		107½	105	105½	104½	104½
May .....		111	108½	109	109½	108
DULUTH FLAX	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
November .....		218	212	215	212½	212
December .....		216	215	217	212½	208½
May .....				215½	212	211½

LIVERPOOL WHEAT PRICES	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Northern .....	Exhausted.					
No. 2 Northern .....	Exhausted.					
No. 3 Northern .....		112½	111½	111½	109½	109½
December .....		107½	107½	105½	105½	104½
March .....		106½	105½	103½	103½	104
May .....		105½	105½	103½	103½	103½

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Ask your elevator man.  
Ask your neighbor.  
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237 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

No. 3 Nor. ....	932	Barley—	
No. 4 .....	620	No. 3. ....	676
Rejected .....	164	No. 4. ....	264
Other grades .....	1,605	Other grades .....	144
Total .....	3,973	Total .....	1,084
Winter Wheat—		Flax—	
Alberta Red. ....	86	No. 1 N. W. ....	187
Rejected .....	4	No. 1 Man. ....	146
Other grades .....	81	Other grades .....	56
Total .....	171	Total .....	389

## LIVE STOCK

No. 2 C. W. ....	143	There is very little change in live stock conditions for the week. A slight general advance of 15 to 25 cents was made in cattle, while hogs and sheep made about the same decline. Receipts were exceptionally heavy after Thanksgiving holidays but very little choice stuff was held for Western consumption. Markets across the line show a general depression in the live stock trade as the result of continued heavy receipts of all classes of live stock, which appears likely to continue for a few weeks yet.
No. 3 C. W. ....	41	
Feed .....	336	
Other grades .....	38	
Total .....	558	Rice & Whaley, in their market letter dated November 2, sum up the situation in Western Canada as follows: The receipts of sale cattle here this
Barley—		
No. 3. ....	109	
No. 4. ....	55	
Other grades .....	28	
Total .....	192	
Flax—		
No. 1. N. W. ....	56	
No. 1 Man. ....	60	
Other grades .....	34	
Total .....	150	

Inspections for month ending October 31:	
Wheat—	
No. 1 Nor. ....	778
No. 2 Nor. ....	3,926
No. 3 Nor. ....	5,975
No. 4. ....	3,322
Rejected .....	973
Other grades .....	6,943
Total .....	21,917
Total last year .....	19,225
Winter Wheat—	
Alberta Red. ....	341
Rejected .....	22
Other grades .....	298
Total .....	661
Oats—	
No. 1 C. W. ....	20
No. 2 C. W. ....	1,017
No. 3 C. W. ....	287
Feed .....	1,166
Other grades .....	152
Total .....	2,586

With Us Your Carload Will Have as  
Good Care as a Trainload

Ask for our Bills of Lading

**Randall, Gee & Mitchell**  
237 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



week have been very light, the bulk being shipped through direct for export. No export stock on sale. The sale cattle met with a very good outlet. The percentage of good cattle has been very small, only about ten cars here good enough to bring \$5.00. These were mostly steers and weighed around 1,200 pounds. The medium class of mixed butchers, which have been selling from \$4.00 to \$4.35, are about 10 to 15 cents higher. Local packers are active buyers for this class of stuff and everything showing fair killing qualities is meeting with a good outlet. Good medium mixed butcher cattle are selling from \$4.35 to \$4.75, common cows, \$3.25 to \$3.75, with fair killing cows from \$3.85 to \$4.10. The Eastern demand for stockers and feeders has not improved and we believe it advisable to keep this class of stock in the country. We rather look for a good demand next week for all classes of butcher cattle.

Hog receipts have been light but the demand has been taken care of by shipments from Toronto, good hogs selling generally at \$7.50.

Good, handy veal calves, \$5.00 to \$5.50; extra choice, \$6.00.

The sheep and lamb market this week has been over supplied, the best lambs selling from \$5.50 to \$5.75 and the best sheep from \$4.25 to \$4.75.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Steers and heifers, choice,	
1,200 lbs. and over	\$4.85 to \$5.10
Good butcher steers and	
heifers, 1,000 lbs. to	
1,200 lbs.	4.75 to 5.00
Common butcher stock	3.75 to 4.60
Stockers and feeders	3.25 to 4.40
Good fat cows	4.25 to 4.50
Common fat cows	3.75 to 4.25
Canners	3.00 to 3.25
Choice bulls	3.00 to 3.50
Common bulls	2.75 to 3.00
Choice milkers and spring-	
ers (each)	45.00 to 55.00
Common cows (each)	25.00 to 35.00
Veals, choice	5.50 to 6.00
Veals, common heavy	4.00 to 5.00
Hogs, select bacon	7.75
Hogs, good	7.00 to 7.50
Sheep	4.25 to 4.75
Lambs	5.50 to 5.75

#### TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Trade was firm but quiet on the Toronto markets. Choice beefs sold at \$5.50 to \$5.85; butcher stuff, \$5.00 to \$5.50; common, \$3.50 to \$4.75; cows and bulls were dull at \$2.75 to \$4.80; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Hogs were firmer at \$5.75 to \$5.90. Sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.70, with a good demand.

#### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Beef, \$4.70 to \$9.15; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$5.90; Western steers, \$4.15 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.80 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$6.00; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.75.

Hogs—Light, \$5.60 to \$6.30; mixed, \$5.70 to \$6.35; heavy, \$5.70 to \$6.45; rough, \$5.70 to \$5.95; good to choice heavy, \$5.95 to \$6.45; pigs, \$3.75 to \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$6.30.

Sheep—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Western, \$2.50 to \$4.10; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.30; lambs, native, \$4.00 to \$6.30; Western, \$4.25 to \$6.35.

#### PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Cream—	
Sour, per pound butterfat	30c.
Sweet, " "	35c.
Butter—	
Creamery, fresh, in boxes	26 to 28c.
" " bricks	28 to 30c.
No. 1 dairy	22 to 24c.
No. 2 dairy	15 to 18c.
Low grades	11 to 13c.
Cheese—	
Ontario make	15½ to 15¾c.
Eggs—	
Fresh gathered	24 to 25c.
Live Poultry—	
Boiling fowl, per lb.	9c.
Turkeys, per lb.	14c.
Chickens, per lb.	12c.
Ducks, per lb.	12c.
Geese, per lb.	10c.
Meats—	
Cured ham, medium size, per lb.	17½c.
Breakfast bacon, per lb.	20c.
Dry, salted sides, per lb.	12c.
Beef, hind quarters	10½c.
front	6½c.
Lambs	14c.
Mutton	11c.
Hogs	12c.
Veal, per lb.	11½c.
Hides and Wool—	
Hides, country cured, per lb.	8½ to 9½c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 11c.
Feed—	
Bran, per ton	\$20.00
Shorts, per ton	22.00
Chopped barley, per ton	29.00
Chopped oats, per ton	29.50
Chopped barley and oats	29.00
Prairie Hay—	
No. 1	\$11.00
No. 2	10.00
No. 3	9.00
Timothy—	
No. 1	\$15.00
No. 2	14.00
No. 3	13.00
Potatoes—	
Per bushel, in small lots	70 to 75c.
Per bushel, in car lots	60 to 65c.

plus is the United States, with a population of 100,000,000;

"2.—A reduction of the excessive cost of living and the production of farm products by reducing custom duties on manufactured goods, and the entire removal of duties on food products and agricultural implements; we, therefore, strongly adhere to the proposals for relief made by the farmers' delegation to Ottawa last December, expressed in the following terms:

"1.—That we strongly favor reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish, and lumber.

"2.—Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts of each of these, and in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

"3.—We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.

"4.—For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tar-

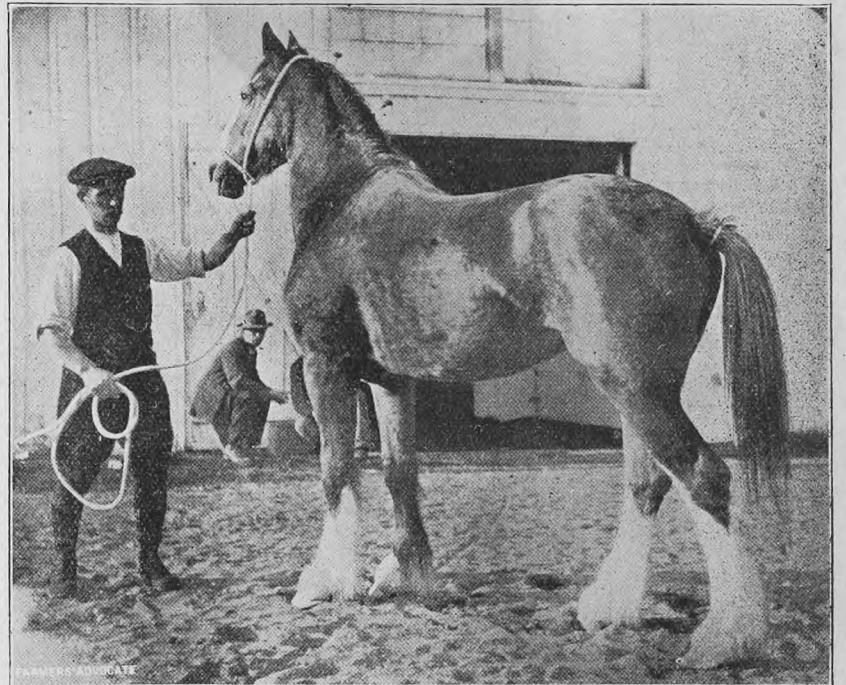
#### CANADA WINS PRIZES AT NEW YORK LAND SHOW

Canada is putting up a splendid exhibit at the New York Land Show, being held in the great Madison Square Gardens, New York, and which is attracting thousands of interested visitors.

The British Columbia government has a splendid exhibit of 100 varieties of potatoes under the direction of H. C. Stuart Wade, New Westminster, and Asashel Smith, the well-known "Potato King" of British Columbia. This province wins the Stillwell \$1,000 cup with their splendid exhibit of more than one hundred different varieties of potatoes.

The Okanagan and the Kootenay are competing for the apple prizes with magnificent specimens of all the well-known varieties, including Gunns, Golden Spy, Newton Pippin, Cox Orange Pippin, and scores of other varieties.

The Central Alberta Development League of Edmonton have a splendid exhibit under the direction of J. L. Porte, of grains, grasses, vegetables, and minerals. The irrigation department of the Canadian Pacific Railway have one of the most artistic booths in the building, and have spared no expense to illustrate irrigation farming and also have splendid samples of



This reproduction from a photograph taken at New Westminster shows C. W. Wilson's two-year-old Clydesdale filly, Nancy Gilchrist, by Foredeal, in rather bad pose. However, it shows that she has size and quality enough to give her first place

## Field Notes

### Manitoba Grain Growers

The directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a two days' session in Winnipeg last week and discussed plans for a vigorous winter campaign. It is expected that meetings will be held in school house, church or hall, wherever such can be secured in all parts of the province. Social, economic and general matters of interest to the prairie farmer will be dealt with.

The next annual convention will be held in Brandon, January 24, 25, 26, 1912. At this convention a new constitution will be discussed. Advance copies are being sent to local members.

Resolutions adopted and suggestions on the attitude of the organized grain growers of Manitoba are embodied in the following, signed by the officers of the association:

"That we express our satisfaction at the attitude taken by Hon. Mr. Borden in his address to Western farmers in his recent tour through the prairie provinces in the matter of:

"1.—Government operation of terminal elevators by an independent commission;

"2.—Immediate construction by government and operation by an independent commission of a railway from the wheat fields of the prairie provinces to Hudson Bay;

"3.—An act to facilitate establishing co-operative societies;

"4.—Providing facilities for exporting chilled meat from the Western provinces;

"5.—Amendments to Railway Act to facilitate securing compensation for stock killed or injured on railway tracks;

"We confidently expect the government to implement the promises then made by Mr. Borden on behalf of the party now in power by having the necessary legislation passed at the first session of parliament, giving effect to the above-enumerated promises.

"We exceedingly regret the defeat of the reciprocal trade arrangement in natural products made between the government of Canada and the United States, but express our satisfaction that an analysis of the votes cast at the election reveal the fact that a large majority of the rural population supported the agreement.

"We affirm our former position that the great need of the Western farmers is:

"1.—Wider markets for their rapidly-increasing output, which in grain especially will in a short time be in excess of the requirements of the United Kingdom and the natural and most convenient market for our sur-

plus as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years.

The conditions that now obtain in our grain market unmistakably demonstrate that financial loss farmers, sustained in the defeat of reciprocal agreement.

The spread between Canadian and United States prices of high-grade wheat, oats, and barley is large—but the loss is very much greater in low-grade milling wheat and feed grain, the price of which is daily being reduced to the growers for want of a market sufficiently large to steadily absorb it, while at the same time the United States supplies practically an unlimited market for such grain from which we are debarred by a prohibitive tariff. The situation which has become acute will continue with more or less intensity until this barrier is removed.

"Recent legislation at Washington shows us that the remedy remains with ourselves. Those trade barriers only remain because of the attitude taken by eastern financial and manufacturing interests—debarring the Western farmers from enjoying the great advantage which would surely come to them through access to a wider and more convenient market in the United States.—R. C. Henders, president; J. S. Wood, vice-president; R. MacKenzie, secretary; R. J. Avison, W. H. Bewell, D. D. McArthur, Peter Wright and R. M. Wilson, directors."

grains, grasses and vegetables. Well may the Western American states exhibitors be envious of the attention attracted to the Canadian exhibits, which lost some of their effectiveness by being scattered in various parts of the building instead of being grouped as one exhibit. But being scattered did not prevent Canadian exhibits from winning special prizes. The \$1,000 in gold, given by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, for the best 100 pounds of wheat grown in America will come to Canada. The final placing had not been made at a late hour, but the difficulty lies only in deciding between the exhibits of W. J. Glass, of Macleod, Alta., and Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask. In any case this splendid prize comes to Canada, retaining for the Canadian people the honor of growing the best wheat on the American continent. It also bespeaks praises due the district where the wheat grew, and offers a lasting honor to the grower, who carries off the \$1,000 in gold.

\* \* \*

The Railway Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior has prepared a pamphlet compiled by A. J. Arthur, on the subject of alfalfa. Copies of this publication may be obtained free of cost, on application to the Railway Lands Branch, of the Interior Department, Ottawa.



## British Columbia Farm Lands \$14.00 PER ACRE

Located in the famous SALMON VALLEY, the fastest growing district in the Province, sixteen miles from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (now under construction).

SALMON VALLEY LANDS are rich, fertile, agricultural lands, and will grow all kinds of grain and staple crops in abundance. There are ready markets at high prices, a delightful and healthful climate and a rare opportunity for substantial profits upon completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

If you would know more about SALMON VALLEY LANDS and how you can secure 40, 80 or 160 acres on terms so easy that you will hardly feel the expenditure, write for our Salmon Valley Booklets. They contain much valuable information for the settler and investor alike.

**ROSS & SHAW**

318 HASTINGS ST. W., VANCOUVER, B.C.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

No other breed of poultry combines utility and beauty points so perfectly as the Reds. Farmers are enthusiastic about them here. One farmer had a pullet laying at 4 months old. Cockerels weighed 7½ lbs. at 5 months. Splendid cockerels for sale. No culls.

**HENRY H. PEARSON**

BOX 148 STONEWALL, MAN.

## Feathers Wanted

We pay highest prices for goose, duck, hen and turkey feathers, hides, furs, wool, beeswax, etc. Prompt returns. Send for price-lists.

**THE CANADA FUR AND FEATHER CO.**  
Dept. 3, 605 Ontario Street E., Montreal

## STOCK SALE AT NAPINKA

The first annual sale arranged by the newly formed Napinka Pure-bred Live Stock Association was not the success that the offerings warranted. In addition to the sheep consigned by the Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association there were choice horses, cattle and pigs. But a combination of circumstances made this first attempt at a combination sale in Manitoba somewhat of a failure. The weather was bad; in fact, sale day brought the first touch of real winter. However, the weather of that one day was not so serious. The early part of the season was dry, and then when harvesting operations began, rains were frequent enough to delay the work so that farmers over a great stretch of country surrounding Napinka were in the midst of threshing, or more anxious to get done with that important work than to buy pure-bred stock. Gus Wight closed down his outfit for the day.

The sale had been pretty well advertised, and a few men from a distance were in evidence. Among those who came by train were John Grills, of Cromer; J. Washington, of Ninga; R. E. Foster, of Lyleton, and Dr. F. J. Hassard, Wm. Alison, W. S. Barker, W. J. Renton and Chas. Ainsworth, of Deloraine.

The catalog showed that some capital horses were at the mercy of Auctioneer Cosgrove's hammer. A start was made on a Shetland pony colt. Then came James Burnett's trim stallion, Scotty Bryce, by Scottish Crest and reserve champion at Winnipeg. No one, however, felt like taking this horse at the high price he must command. The first sale was an entry by W. R. Baskier, Garty Grand, a spring colt. He went to W. Wilson, Lauder, at \$245. Following this sale several mares and fillies were put up: Royal Princess, Gipsy of Arnaby, Jessie and others of fine breeding, but the buyers did not care to put up the price that these mares demanded. Ruby Barbour, an imported mare, by Ruby Pride, entered by J. Burnett, went to W. Wilson at \$500, and Lady Ronald, a foal entered by J. S. Baskier, went to Jas. Burnett, Napinka, at \$240. These represent the principal Clydesdale sales. Tisserand, the only Percheron stallion entered, went to G. Huston, Reston, at \$650.

Although there were six or more Shorthorns in the stable, none were offered, and among the hogs only one Berkshire boar changed hands.

Altogether it is regrettable that for the past month the weather conditions

were such that farmers who wanted choice pure-bred stock found it impossible to get away to attend this sale. The crops they felt must be looked after during every moment of fine weather.

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK

An Ottawa despatch says that the Dominion elections on September 21 cost the country \$800,000.

\* \* \*

Provincial by-elections in Calgary, Gleichen, Lethbridge and Pincher Creek, Alberta, were won by Conservatives. All except Calgary formerly elected Liberals.

\* \* \*

It is reported that Bill Miner, the notorious train robber and gaol-breaker, who recently got free from a life sentence in Georgia state, is in the northern part of New Ontario.

\* \* \*

The railway companies have offered reduced rates to harvesters and threshing outfits going from Manitoba to Saskatchewan and Alberta points to assist in threshing the season's crop.

\* \* \*

The rebel forces in China have succeeded far enough to force the granting of a magna charta, whereby people will have more control than is customary in nations ruled by monarchy.

\* \* \*

Reports from Tripoli point to further successes on the part of Turkish troops and their Arab allies against the Italians who have occupied the city. It is claimed that the Italians have put to death Arab women and children in revenge.

\* \* \*

London, Ont., had a most disastrous fire on Friday. Several big stores on Dundas Street, near Talbot, were completely wiped out, totalling near a million in losses. Chapman's, Kingmill's, Mara's, Brewster's, Corbett's, Purdon's and Young's were the stores burned.

\* \* \*

Ontario Liberals met in convention last week and accepted the resignation of the provincial leader of the opposition, Hon. A. G. Mackay. N. W. Rowell, a prominent Toronto lawyer, was selected as the new leader. A platform is being prepared, and a contest is promised in every seat on the general elections, December 11.

## UNION OF MUNICIPALITIES

The annual convention of the Manitoba Union of Municipalities will be held in Brandon, November 21, 22, 23. The executive will meet in the city hall at 10 a.m., and the general meeting begins at 2 p.m. A few appropriate addresses will supplement general discussions, election of officers, etc.

The provincial highway commissioner, A. McGillivray, will deal with municipal roads; Principal Black discusses the relationship between the municipality and industrial education. On Wednesday there will be a joint session of the Good Roads Association and the Union. On Thursday A. Lindbach discusses follies of fire waste and how to avoid them, while J. Melhuish deals with handling and storing gasoline.

## EGG-LAYING CONTEST

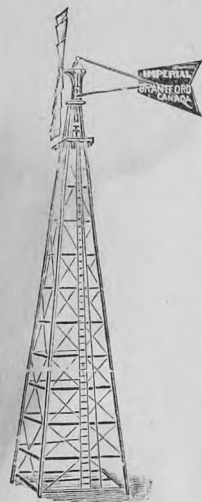
There started at Storrs, Conn., U.S.A., on November 1 a world's championship egg-laying contest. This contest is conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural College and includes one hundred entries. Each entry includes a team of five hens with a substitute to take the place of any hen that becomes disabled or dies. The entries come from all over the United States, Canada and England.

## COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE NOT READY

Until recently it was expected that Saskatchewan College of Agriculture at Saskatoon, would open this fall. However, the buildings are not completed and it was impossible to begin classes on November 1 as formerly announced. It was thought at one time that temporary accommodation could be made so as to hold a three months course beginning January 3 and ending the last of March, but at

## FARM POWER FOR WINTER WORK THE IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINE The IMPERIAL WINDMILL

THE BEST BY FAR IN WIND POWER  
THE MAPLE LEAF GRAIN GRINDERS



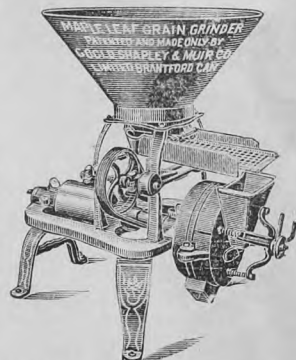
"Imperial" Pumping Mill  
Made in 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20 foot sizes

Galvanized Steel Pumping Windmills 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 feet. Galvanized Steel Towers for all purposes. Galvanized Power Windmills, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet. Grain Grinders Five Sizes. Concrete Mixers, Two Sizes.

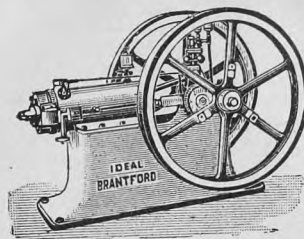
Iron Pumps, Lift and Force.

Wood Tanks, all

styles. Brass Cylinders, all sizes. Water Pipes and Fittings, Plain or Galvanized. Steel Frame Wood Saws.



Maple Leaf Grain Grinder  
Made in 6 sizes  
Nos. 8, 10, 11, 13 and 15



Our new horizontal hopper-cooled gasoline engine  
Made in two sizes, 3 and 4½ h.p.

We also make and sell "Ideal" Stationary and Portable Engines in sizes from 1½ to 50 h.p., and the demand for these engines proves how excellent is the construction, combining Simplicity, Durability and Economy.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

**Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.**

BRANTFORD

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

## Buy an IHC Cream Harvester Instead of Another Cow

FIGURE up the profit per year and the total profit your average cow pays during her lifetime. Then get the facts about the profits an IHC Cream Harvester makes—in extra butter-fat, in extra hog-profits from skim milk, in work and time saved, and in the many other ways, all shown in our catalogues. It won't take you long to see how you could profitably buy an IHC Cream Harvester instead of another cow. The total profits paid by an IHC Cream Harvester will amount to much more.

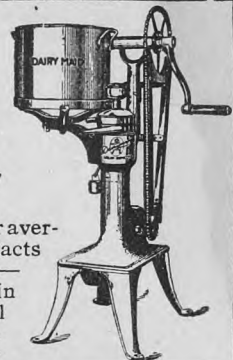
Keeping cows without a separator is like harvesting wheat without a binder. But you must be careful what you buy. If you want to be sure of getting the closest skimming, easiest turning, and easiest cleaning separator made—choose one in the IHC line—

## Dairymaid and Bluebell

These are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. These separators have large shafts, bushings, and bearings; the flexible top-bearing is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated.

IHC Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive; and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes—to meet every condition and the need of every farmer. Whichever IHC you select, it will make more money for you per year, and will last longer than any other separator you could buy. The IHC trade mark should be your guide in buying a cream separator. The IHC local dealer will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues and other information you desire.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.  
International Harvester Company of America  
Chicago (Incorporated) USA



## IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.





## WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS.—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FOR SALE**—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea and river frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply, F. R. F. Biscoe, Courtenay, B.C.

**FARMERS**—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B.C.

**WANTED, NOW**, for Western trade, good men only, to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. Pay weekly. Whole or part time engagement. Special terms for fall or winter months. Write, Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

**REPRESENTATIVE WANTED** at once for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2 to \$3 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto.

**FOR SALE**—Before the winter comes, some registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, young bulls and heifers in calf; also ten Angus-grade heifers. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man.

**FOR SALE**—Pure-bred Holstein bull, Barbetta Six Pride (ear tag 75), aged 3 years, in splendid condition. Quiet and easily handled. For further particulars apply to The Standard Trusts Company, of Winnipeg, Man.

**MISSION DISTRICT**, the garden of British Columbia. Excellent opportunities for industrial and agricultural development. Homes for small investors. Write for information to the Board of Trade, Mission City, British Columbia.

**ALBERTA SHEEP** for sale—200 head of good breeding ewes. Size of bunch to suit buyer. Call on or address Crocker & Hyndham, Penhold, Alta. Rural Phone.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND**, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 25 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

**WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY.** Send descriptions. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

**BERKSHIRES** that are Berkshires—long bacon type—right age for spring litters. Irish water spaniels, prize stock, best of workers; Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks. Frank Shepherd, Weyburn, Sask.

**MORE LIGHT, LESS OIL**—“MARVEL VAPORIZER.”—Attach to common lamp burners. Made in Toledo, Ohio. Send 25c to J. B. Reed, agent, Cross, Sask., and receive one by mail.

**TRUST COMPANY**, operating in British Columbia, Canada, opening branches in new towns, requires branch manager. Must be able to invest some money. Give unquestionable references. Write Winslow & Co., Carter-Cotton Building, Vancouver, B. C.

**WANTED**—Reliable farmers to grow new varieties of grain on contract. Full particulars, Box F., FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**STRAYED**, from our farm at Hayfield, three geldings, two black and one blue, weight about 1500 lbs. Finder please phone us at 12 Brandon. The Hanbury Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

**FOR SALE**, 40 head Berkshires, both sexes, also male and female Shorthorns—W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post-office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES**. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness and saddles, J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**H. BERGSTENSON**, Asgard Stock Farm, Alameda, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

**GUS WIGHT**, Napinka, Man., Clydesdale horse Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine.

**D. SMITH**, Ashgrove Farm, Gladstone, Man., breeder of choice Jersey cattle.

**S. BENSON**, Woodmere Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine.

**BENJ. H. THOMPSON**, Braeburn Farm, Boharm, Sask., breeder of Holstein-Friesians, Canary strain.

**MICHENER BROS.**, Brookside Farm, Red Deer, Alta., breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

**H. PERCY JAKUES**, Northern Star Ranch, Ingleton P. O., Alta., breeder and importer of Suffolk horses and sheep.

**GEORGE O'BRIEN**, 1514 First St. West, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses.

**BROWN BROS.**, Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

**H. HANCOX**, Roseau View Farm, Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle of the famous Colantha strain.

**F. W. BROWN & SONS**, Plain View Farm, Portage la Prairie, breeders of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Cotswolds.

**A. J. MACKAY**, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

**STEVE TOMECKO**, Lipton, Sask., breeder of Holsteins, Berkshires and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

**ISAAC BATEMAN**, Big Bend Farm, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Holstein-Friesians and Berkshires.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

TERMS.—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FOR SALE**—Pure-bred single-comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, as good as the best, \$3 each. Apply E. W. Harrison, Box 11, Winnipeg, Man.

**BUFF COCHINS AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Cockerels, \$1.25, till December. G. P. Schroeder, Chortitz, Man.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS**—We have some choice young cockerels from stock purchased direct from Kellustrass and also some from a prize pen imported direct from Cook, England. These are grand birds, from \$3 to \$10 while they last. Orpington Yards, Box 19, Wawanessa, Man.

best the accommodation would be unsatisfactory and only a small number of those who have already signified their intention to attend the College of Agriculture this winter could be admitted.

With these facts in view, the executive of the Board of Governors of the university have considered it wiser to hold a number of agricultural short courses throughout the province during the winter months. It has been decided not to open the college for students until November, 1912, when all the

buildings now under construction should be completed, and fully equipped for residence and class work.

The short courses to be given will take the form of four-day conventions and will be held at a number of central points in the province. In addition to these, there will be the Agricultural Societies' Convention at Saskatoon, as well as two other short courses—one for the purpose of helping live stock and other judges, and the other to give special help to steam and gasoline stationary and traction engineers. It is

likely that two or three short courses for engineers will be held at different points during the winter.

### MILK FROM THE UNITED STATES

Winnipeg has begun drawing on points across the line for a part of its milk and cream already this season. From 600 to 1,000 pounds of cream are now arriving daily to supply the demand from the city of Winnipeg. Besides this and the regular sources of supply the Winnipeg dairies are employing buyers throughout the country, who purchase for cash and ship to the city.

### SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIR DATES

The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture announces that fifty seed fairs will be held in Saskatchewan this year. The greater number of these are held under the auspices of agricultural societies, but a few of them are held by grain growers' associations. In addition to the list given below seed fairs will be held at Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Wolseley and Wilkie in connection with four-day short courses which the College of Agriculture will hold at these places in January and February. The exact dates of these have not been announced. It is likely that a number of other grain growers' associations will hold seed fairs during the winter.

Following is a list of seed fairs in Saskatchewan for 1911:

Grenfell	Nov. 15-16
Swift Current	" 25
Whitewood	" 27-28
Broadview	" 29-30
Sintaluta	Dec. 1-2
Indian Head	" 4-5
Qu'Appelle	" 6-7
Moose Jaw	" 8-9
Maple Creek	" 11-12
Gull Lake	" 13-14
Mortlach	" 15-16
Alameda	Nov. 27-28
Carnduff	" 29-30
Gainsboro	Dec. 1-2
Weyburn	" 4-5
Milestone	" 6-7
Stoughton	" 8-9
Carlyle	" 11-12
Redvers	" 13-14
Creelman	" 15-16
Francis	" 18-19
Radville	" 21
Luseland	Nov. 27-28
Togo	Dec. 1-2
Wadena	" 4-5
Watson	" 6-7
Humboldt	" 8-9
Paynton	" 11-12
Lashburn	" 13-14
Lloydminster	" 15-16
Vonda	" 18-19
Nokomis	Nov. 27-28
Govan	" 29-30
Strassburg	Dec. 1-2
Lipton	" 5-6
Fort Qu'Appelle	" 7-8
Abernethy	" 11-12
Dubuc	" 13-14
Stockholm	" 15-16
Tantallon	" 18-19
Bladworth	Nov. 27-28
Davidson	" 29-30
Craik	Dec. 1-2
Kinistino	" 4-5
Rosthern	" 6-7
Carlton Dist.	" 8-9
Churchbridge	" 11-12
Salcoats	" 13-14
Foam Lake	" 15-16
Wynyard	" 18-19

At Grenfell, Broadview, Alameda, Carnduff, Lashburn and Bladworth a show of poultry will be held in connection with the seed fair.

## STOCK GOSSIP

### J. B. HOGATE OFFERS PERCHERONS

In another column will be seen the familiar face of J. B. Hogate, the well-known importer in both the East and West. Mr. Hogate is offering more of his high-class horses, Percherons in particular, to the Western trade. These have been selected in Europe by Mr. Hogate himself, and can be seen at his stables at Brandon, or, if it is impossible to visit the stables, a letter to F. L. Hogate, Brandon, will bring full particulars. Mr. Hogate reports the demand quite



### ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Poll Evil, Quitor, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse \$2 per bottle, delivered. Price 75¢ per bottle. **ADSORBINE, JR.**, liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg  
The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg & Calgary  
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

### HAMPSHIRE SWINE

Good Hampshire pigs for sale. Give these pigs a trial, and you will never have any other breed—the easiest kept pig on earth.

**J. H. RUTHERFORD**, Caledon East, Ontario.  
Box 62

## HOLSTEINS

Two-year-old and yearling heifers and heifer and bull calves. A choice lot to pick from. These animals are bred from choice bulls and cows that have won milking competitions and carried off highest honors at Brandon and Winnipeg.

Prices to suit the times  
**JAS. HERRIOT & SONS, SOURIS, MAN.**

## JERSEYS

Net Returns from 10 head under 12 months official test \$2,394. For full particulars write

**C. A. JULIAN-SHEARMAN**  
OLD BASING FARM RED DEER, ALTA

brisk, so buyers should get in touch with him without delay.

### SOLD ALL HIS RAMS

In a letter to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE last week, H. Percy Jaques, who advertised that he had Suffolk rams for sale, stated that he had been swamped with enquiries from all parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and is now completely sold out. Referring to his offering, Mr. Jaques says:

"These lambs came in April and their average weight when sold was 137 pounds. They will with proper handling develop to near 300-pound rams. Sheep have done exceptionally well here this season and our females are in grand breeding condition. I hope to have fifty ram lambs for sale next year.

"No doubt Suffolks and their crosses will sweep the boards again this Christmas as they generally do and thus maintain their reputation as the greatest mutton sheep known. I may say that even here butchers always are willing



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

**W. W. CORY**,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

THE GREAT TRADERS OF THE GREAT WEST  
INCORPORATED A. D. 1630

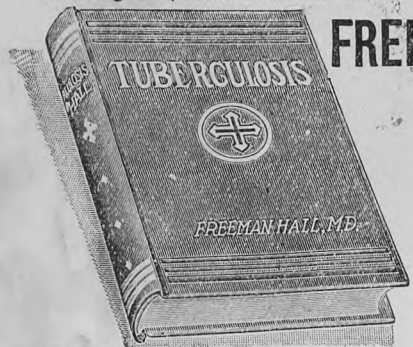
### LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



# Consumption

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure



FREE

## NEW TREATISE ON TUBERCULOSIS

By FREEMAN HALL, M.D.

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, it will instruct you how others, with its aid, cured themselves after all remedies tried had failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to The Yonkerman Co., 1670 Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment absolutely Free, for they want you to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

to pay 2 cents a pound more for them than for other mutton.

"I am sorry I was not able to fill all the orders I got from advertising in THE ADVOCATE."

### STOCK AT ELMGROVE FARM

The home of J. H. Rutherford, breeder of some of the best Hampshire pigs in Ontario, is situated about three miles from Caledon East, G. T. R., and about four miles from Mono Road, C. P. R. This herd of "White Belted" pigs is made up of some of the best sows that money could buy and they are always bred to first-class boars.

On this farm also are kept a lot of standard-bred poultry, and bronze turkeys, Embden geese, Rouen and Indian Runner ducks. If you are interested in any of the above write for prices, to J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East P. O., Ontario, and mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### MR. HICKMAN IN AMERICA

During the big live stock expositions at Chicago and Guelph Mr. Hickman, of the firm of Hickman & Scruby, who have advertised in these columns for years, will be in America looking after the interests of the firm and getting in close touch with the requirements of the country. Change of copy appears in this week's advertisement and for each week until the winter shows are finished.

### HERRIOT'S HOLSTEINS

In doing his part to meet this season's demand for dairy cattle, Jas. Herriot, the well-known Holstein breeder, of Souris, offers some nice young stock from his utility prize-winning herd. Last week when a representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE visited him there were some large cows of approved type in full milk and a nice herd of young stuff. The milkers included cows that have won the milking tests at Winnipeg on different occasions. They

are now under test and at this off season give range from 600 to 1,185 pounds of milk per month, and have butterfat tests running from 3.4 to 4.5 per cent. With herd bulls such as Silver Mist and Sunnidale Hengerweld, it is easily can be understood that the youngsters are the right kind. They are the same kind that helped to sweep the boards at the last Dominion Exhibition in Winnipeg.

Write Mr. Herriot for particulars about his stock referred to in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## QUESTIONS : and ANSWERS

### GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail, one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

### SHORT BY WEIGHT

A thresher came around here with a stook threshing outfit, his rates being 9 cents for wheat, 7 cents for oats, and 20 cents for flax. He threshed for me and I signed the bill fixed to be paid at a certain date but when I hauled out the wheat I find out that I am short about ten pounds on the bushel on the wheat. I hauled out a 300-bushel bin and I only had 250 by weight. What can be done about it? Am I to pay for more than I got? All the neighbors around seem to be in the same fix.—H. O.

Ans.—First—If the bill which was signed by the farmer was signed by him relying solely on the representation of the thresher that there was so much wheat, oats and flax, and if it has turned out that there was not really so much wheat, oats and flax as represented, then no doubt the farmer will not have to pay except for the actual amount of the wheat, oats and flax.

Second—It is more likely that the actual facts are that the thresher measured by bulk and not by weight and that the actual quantity by bulk was as represented by the thresher, but, as seems to be very common this year the grain has not weighed up to the bulk measure. Now if the farmer agreed that he should pay the thresher at the rates mentioned, and if it is the custom in that locality for the thresher to simply measure the grain in the bins by bulk measure and for the farmer to take that measurement as the quantity of grain for which he must pay, then no doubt the farmer will have to pay for the grain as so measured, that is to say, if it is the custom of the locality for the farmer to pay by bulk measure, he can not, even if the grain has turned out light in weight, offer to pay by weight measure. Of course if the agreement was that payment should be made by weight measure then the farmer can refuse to pay more.

### HOMESTEAD WITH IMPROVEMENTS

I made entry for homestead on July 24 this year, with improvements to the value of \$300—a frame house 18 x 12 feet, a dug well 37 feet deep cribbed 10 feet from surface, also a log barn which they allowed nothing for, as there was no roof on it. I said when I made entry that I thought improvements too high and made an offer of \$150, which was accepted at the land office; they said the inspector might make another valuation of the place. Well I got my entry which I paid \$10 for, also receipt for the \$150 on account improvements, I then improved the house with \$100 put in a pump costing \$25, roofed and shingled the log barn which cost \$50. These prices do not include work or cost of transfer of lumber. Broke a garden patch also a fire-guard. Then inspector arrives two weeks ago and says the place was worth \$300 previously asked for. The land office now demands without delay the other \$150, if I wish to retain my entry. Am I entitled to

## FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF PURE-BRED HORSES

Held under the auspices of Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba at  
BRANDON, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1911

The most opportune time to purchase animals of the best breeding strains of Clydesdales, Percherons, Hackneys and Standard-Bred stallions and mares. Cheap passenger rates on all Railroads on certificate plan. CATALOGUES NOW READY

JNO. SCHARFF,  
Hartney, Man.,  
Pres.

A. W. BELL,  
Winnipeg,  
Secretary.

## Messrs. Hickman & Scruby Court Lodge :=: Egerton, Kent, Eng.

Exporters of pedigree live stock of all descriptions, Draft horses a specialty. We buy from the breeders in Europe and ship direct to our clients, who thus obtain what they require at anything from 30 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can obtain it any other way. Our Mr. Hickman will be at the International, at Chicago, and also at the Mid-winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., and notices of his address will be found in our ad in the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, and in the Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont. All those who are ever likely to want imported stock should take this opportunity to interview Mr. Hickman, as it may mean a saving of thousands of dollars in the future.



Here You Can Work Out in the Fields The Year Round.

Here You Freeze to Death Six Months in the Year.

## Sunshine or Snow \$10 Profit Per Acre or \$100?

TAKE your choice. You know what blizzards, zero weather and long cold winters mean. You know what late spring frosts and early fall frosts mean. You know what a bad or off season means. Why do you put up with such conditions year after year? We know you have resolved time and again to get out but why don't you act now?

### Santa Rosa, Florida

is the cream of the whole state. You can't duplicate it. Here you can work in the fields the year round. It is truly the country of sunshine and roses. You have a hundred opportunities at Santa Rosa where you have one in the north. The soil is a deep, black, rich, sandy loam—very exceptional for Florida. You can raise two and three crops on the same land in the same year. There is plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crops never known to fail. You can raise enormous crops, of corn, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, cabbage and all kinds of vegetables. The finest and highest priced oranges of Florida can be raised on this land. Also grape fruit, figs, peaches, pears, plums and all

kinds of semi-tropical fruits These crops will net you from

### \$100 to \$500 Profit Per Acre Each Year

Stock—hogs, cattle and sheep—can be raised, fattened and placed on the market at a fraction of what it costs up north. This is the one place in Florida where the real, genuine, big farmer will feel right at home. Many are buying from 40 to 160 acres for general farming and stock raising.

We have the finest climate in the world. No sunstrokes—no frostbites. A summer resort in summer and a winter resort in winter. One of the healthiest spots in the United States. Lumber on the ground at wholesale prices. Salt water on two sides. Fish, oysters and soft shelled crabs galore. Fine boating, bathing and fishing. Good hunting—quail, wild turkey, wild duck and some deer.

### This Is The Opportunity of a Lifetime.

Price of land is now low. Easy monthly or yearly terms. Don't miss this chance, but send the coupon below for our complete literature, sample of soil etc., etc.

Fill In, Cut Out and Mail Today  
SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO., D 17-22 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

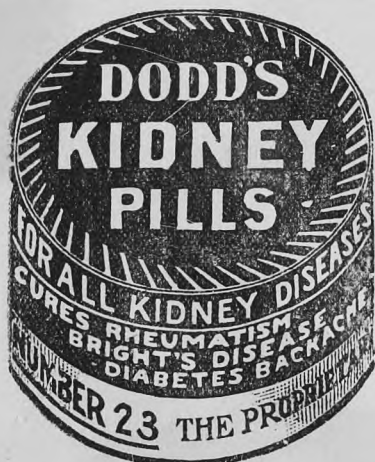
Gentlemen:—Please send me, absolutely free, by return mail, your large illustrated folder, sample of soil and full particulars regarding your Santa Rosa, Florida, proposition.

Name.....

Street and No. or R. F. D.....

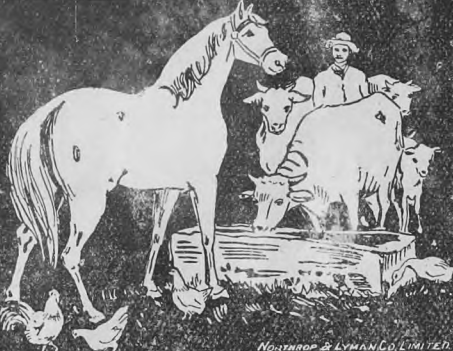
City.....State.....

Write Name and Address Plain and Complete.



When Answering Ads Kindly Mention This Paper

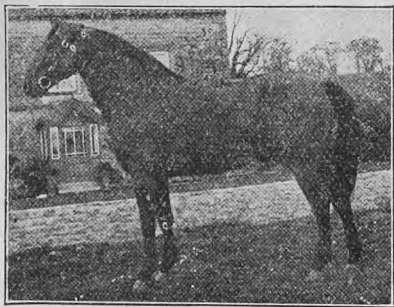




**Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil**  
Relieves all Pain in Man or Beast  
25 Cent Bottles at all Dealers

Northrop & Lyman Co., Limited, Toronto, Proprietors.

## THE FAMOUS CLEVELAND BAY HORSE



**KING GEORGE V.**  
First and Champion at the Great Yorkshire Show, Held July, 1911

I want to interest horse breeders and farmers of the Canadian West in the oldest breed of horses, outside the Arab, in the world.

You need a breed of this standing to obtain the animals that the West demands.

I am exporting numbers of these animals to South Africa and the United States where their superiority for improving stock is recognized.

### SEVENTY PER CENT. OF THE HORSES IN THE ROYAL STABLES ARE CLEVELAND BAYS SEVERE CLIMATE WILL NOT AFFECT THIS ANIMAL

I also keep a stud of Yorkshire Coach Horses; a herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and pure-bred Lincoln and Southdown sheep. Ranchers, farmers and horse breeders interested communicate with me direct. If arrangements can be made to ship in large lots special prices can be quoted.

**GEORGE SCOBY, BEADLAM GRANGE, YORKS, ENGLAND**  
**NAWTON**  
STOCK FARM

## VANSTONE & ROGERS

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS

Our barns are full of the very best horses we could pick in Europe. We have Clydesdales, two and three years of age, both stallions and mares; Percherons, mares and stallions, two and three years of age; Belgian mares and stallions, one, two and three years of age; also select Hackney stallions. These were all picked out with great care, and all our horses are of the low-down, blocky type with great weight. Our yearlings weigh from 1300 to 1450 lbs; two-year-olds, 1500 to 1800; and three-year-olds, crowding a ton. Now is the time to buy a stallion, as you have plenty of time to get him acclimated before you will need him. Special inducements to men who can pay a little cash.

**VANSTONE & ROGERS** Head Office and Stables, WAWANESA, MAN.  
Branch at Vegreville, Alta. Jas. Brooks, Mgr.

pay the \$150 asked for, or if I must, can I make them wait my time, as they will have to for I have not the cash? In the meantime can they turn me out if I fail to make good the money?—O. T.

Ans.—This is a matter to take up directly with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. All facts should be laid before him. You will have to abide by the ultimate finding of the crown authorities.

### PRE-DATED CHEQUE

A gives B a pre-dated cheque instead of a promissory note at B's request. A finds that B has in some details shown signs of defraud. Can A refuse the cheque without being liable in any way, and how should A proceed?—P. J. A.

Ans.—A's proper course is to instruct the bank on whom the cheque was drawn not to pay the same. If B has obtained the cheque through fraud or misrepresentation A would have a good defence so far as B is concerned, but if the cheque passes into the hands of an innocent purchaser, he would be a holder in due course without notice of any fraud. A would have no defence to an action brought by such innocent holder. His only recourse would be against B for damages.

### LIEN NOTE FOR MARE

At auction sale in February, 1910, A bought mare in foal and gave lien note for same, due the following October. Up to present date note has not been paid. If A fails to pay note (1) Can B claim foal with the mare? (2) In what way should I legally proceed to recover the same?—J. B. G.

Ans.—B can claim the foal under his lien. He should seize in the ordinary way but it would be better to act under legal instructions in doing so as he is obliged to give the purchaser twenty days in which to redeem and to give eight days' notice in writing of the intention to sell, or ten days' notice by registered mail.

### WRONG SURVEY

In measuring my homestead six years ago I made a mistake, and thereby was about twenty yards over on the adjoining quarter. My neighbor, who has been here about three years, found out that I had made this mistake this year, but instead of coming and telling me in a friendly way, and asking me to go and help measure it, he was very abusive and charged me with stealing the land. He also got a surveyor to come and measure it, without giving me any notice. There is about one acre of wheat in the stook on the land, the rest is not plowed. Can he claim the wheat? Also could you tell me what is the law in regard to the matter?—W. A., Sask.

Ans.—If the owner of the land was fully aware of the fact that the land in

## DYSTHE'S FACE PROTECTOR



## THE WINTER SEASON IS BACK AGAIN

and with it the regular course of storms and blizzards, as well as extreme cold, not to mention the moderate but disagreeable weather.

With it follows the return south of thousands of people, who dread the extreme climate in its fierceness, with frozen limbs and suffering in cold and storms.

For those wintering in this northern country, no clothing has so relieved this dread of suffering and anguish as the

## DYSTHE'S FACE PROTECTOR

You can look into the snowstorm and blizzard as through a window.

Write a card for my free book to-day, and see what our home doctors and ministers say about them.

Post paid to any point for \$1.00.

**MARTINIUS DYSTHE**  
279 FORT STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

question was his and gave no sign of ownership of it, and put in no objection, we think he would be stopped by his own neglect from claiming the wheat, but if he did not know that you had made a mistake as to the boundary of your land before the land was put in crop this year he can claim the wheat. From your letter it would appear that he was not aware of the mistake, and, therefore, he can recover.

We are not quite sure that we know what you mean by asking us to say what the law is in regard to the matter. If you mean to ask what the law is with regard to the fixing of lost or destroyed boundary monuments, our answer is that lost monuments must be fixed by a Dominion land surveyor, who may take any evidence under oath as to the location of the original boundary monument, and if he can not get this he must make measurements from existing boundary monuments and so fix the proper place for the lost boundary monument.

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

### VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be clearly stated and on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail, one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

### MYELITIS

A mare, seven years old, had colt in June and has worked little since except during harvest when she worked four hours daily on binder. She was out on prairie during the 24-hour rain on October 2 and 3, and when she was brought home on October 4 she appeared quite run down and has not been herself since. She is not fevered now; her heart beats a trifle fast, appetite very good, no cough. Eyes are normal in appearance, so is urine, so far as I can judge. She seems weak, especially her hind legs, the off one more so than the nigh. When she walks the legs are not distended, but wobbly and she sometimes trails the off foot a little way along the ground as if she were unable to raise the foot high enough.

BRANDON, MAN.

WESTON, ONT.



## J. B. HOGATE

PROPRIETOR AND DIRECT IMPORTER

My barns at Brandon and Weston are full of Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, and Clydesdale stallions, the best that money could buy. Percherons in greys and blacks; ages from three to six; weighing from 1,700 lbs. to 2,200 lbs.

### "A FEW REASONS"

why I can sell you a better stallion than any one in the business:

1. I buy in Europe from the breeders, no middlemen.
2. Do not have to employ an interpreter.
3. Have no partners to divide profits.

Now, if it is of any use to you to buy a stallion from \$1,400.00 to \$1,600.00, that some one else will ask you \$1,800.00 to \$2,400.00, perhaps not as good, come to my barn and see what I can show you before you purchase.

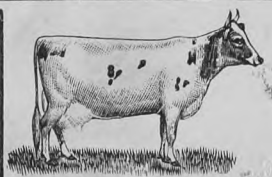
It is always a pleasure to show you what I have, whether you buy or not.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, WRITE:

**F. L. HOGATE, 719 13th Street, BRANDON, MAN.**

Get your neighbor to subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate





## EDENBANK AYRSHIRES

"UTILITY STOCK" IS OUR MOTTO

Sweepstakes herd at British Columbia Provincial Fair 1911

For Sale Choice Bulls, fit for service, including Ruby's King of Beauty, No. 29010, champion bull of all dairy breeds at New Westminster.

Also some prize-winning Berkshire Hogs and Lincoln Sheep.

**A. C. WELLS & SON**

SARDIS P.O.

CHILLIWACK, B.C.

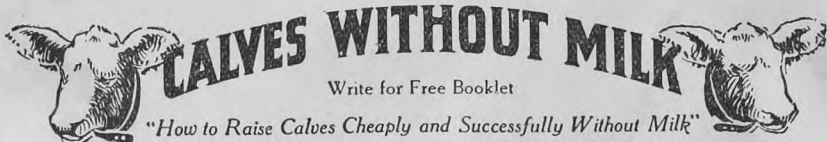
## EUREKA

**HARNESS OIL**

**KEEPS YOUR HARNESS  
SOFT AS A GLOVE  
TOUGH AS A WIRE  
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"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

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## Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

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## RUGBY BERKSHIRES

We have a choice lot of youngsters ready for shipment, bred from large mature sows and sired by Stratton King 3rd (Imp.) and by the first-prize yearling boar at Brandon Fair, 1910.

**MCGREGOR & BOWMAN**

Forrest, Man.

## SHEEP FOR SALE

Prize-winning Cotswolds and Shropshires in my fields and pens. During October I will be in Ontario making further purchases. Those wanting foundation stock or rams of any breed should write me at Oldcastle, Ont. I can bring the right kind of any breed west with me.

I also have choice Ayrshire cattle and Berkshire swine.

GAETZ VALLEY STOCK FARM

WM. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Delburne, Alta.

Her walking reminds me of a man who has had a paralytic stroke on right side and leg. She is quite thin and not as lively as she used to be. No swelling or soreness anywhere. Does not lie down at night so far as I can judge, but takes an occasional roll when in the yard. When brought home from prairie on 4th inst. she was highly fevered and her nostrils distended, but only for that day. I have been giving her nuxvomica, gentian, ginger, saltpetre, sulphate of iron, but so far she is neither better nor worse. Is the trouble swamp fever, rheumatism or paralysis, or what?—G. P. A.

Ans.—Your mare is suffering from "Myelitis," or sclerosis of the spinal cord. The disease soon runs from the

acute to chronic stage and then becomes incurable. It is only during a mild attack that treatment is of any avail, and then only a partial recovery may be looked for. A run at grass, or gentle exercise, with tonics and good food is the line of treatment indicated, but as pointed out above, the chances of recovery are very remote. For a tonic you may try the following: Tincture of iron, 8 ounces; Fowler's solution of arsenic, 7 ounces; liquor strychnine, 1 ounce. Mix and give two table-spoonsful at a dose, diluted with a pint of cold water and mixed with the grain three times a day. Keep this up for two weeks. Then rest one week and commence again, and so on for two or three months.

## GOSSIP

### HESSIAN FLY

The August number of Census and Statistics Monthly contains the following from C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa:

Periodically the Hessian Fly is responsible for very great losses in different regions of Canada, especially in Ontario, on account of its injuries to spring and fall wheat. In Manitoba it attacked spring wheat seriously in 1902. During the past year or two it does not appear to have been excep-

tionally injurious, but numerous reports during the present season from southern Ontario indicate that it has been the cause of considerable damage to fall wheat, especially in Middlesex county. J. C. Wallis, of Ferguson, Ont., reporting on this pest to the census and statistics office, says that "it has again become alarmingly in evidence and unless combated will prove serious." It is important, therefore, that farmers in the infested regions should take steps to prevent or control this insect, which is undoubtedly the worst pest of wheat in Canada.

The Hessian Fly was introduced into Canada many years ago, and is another example of one of our numerous undesirable insect immigrants. Its original home was in Europe, and it derives its name from the fact that it was supposed to have been introduced into North America by the Hessian mercenaries during the war of the American revolution.

Life-History.—In Ontario there appear to be two generations or broods of the insect during the year; in Manitoba there is a single generation only. Where there are two generations in the year the life-history is as follows: In May or June the adult insects emerge. These are small blackish flies or midges measuring about a quarter of an inch across their smoky wings. They deposit their eggs in the grooves between the ribs of the leaves and on the upper sides. When the young whitish larvæ or maggots emerge from the eggs they crawl down between the stalk of the plant and the leaf sheath surrounding it and there, outside the stalk, they feed by sucking the juices out of the stalk at one of the lower joints. The full-grown larvæ changes into a brown pupa and the pupæ are generally known as "flax-seeds" on account of their characteristic appearance and shape. These small brown "flax-seeds" at the lower joints of the plants afford the best means of detecting the presence of the Hessian Fly.

A summer generation of flies emerge from these seed-like pupæ in August or September, and they immediately begin to lay their eggs on the fall sown wheat. The second generation of larvæ, which soon hatch out, feed upon the young crop and the result of their injuries can readily be appreciated. Some of these larvæ remain in the maggot stage during the winter, but most of them change into the pupal or "flax-seed" stage. Where a single annual generation occurs, as in Manitoba, the winter is passed in the pupal state, and the "flax-seeds" are found on the stubble and on the screenings, etc., after threshing.

Remedial Measures.—When fall wheat is attacked sowing should be postponed as late as possible, that is, to the end of September. By this means the young plants will escape the second or summer generation of flies and their eggs will not be deposited on the young wheat, as it will come up after the flies have disappeared. If care is taken in the preparation of the land and a little fertilizer used any loss which might be experienced owing to the late sowing will be made up, apart from the fact that the increase in yield incident to the young plants escaping the Hessian Fly will be considerable. This procedure has proved successful in Ontario and also in the United States, and from its results appears to be the best remedial measure that can be adopted. In localities where the insect is very abundant trap or bait crops, such as strips of wheat, may be sown. These trap crops should be sown in August, as the summer generation of flies deposit their eggs on the young plants; if this crop is plowed under about the middle of September the contained larvæ will be destroyed and the fall wheat may then be sown. In addition all volunteer wheat which has grown up in and around the fields and stackyards should be plowed under. These two measures may be employed in conjunction.

If the stubble is plowed deeply after the crop is cut a large proportion of the "flax-seeds" or pupæ of the summer generation will be buried deeply so that the flies cannot emerge. In Manitoba, where only one annual generation occurs and most of the insects hibernate in the stubble in the "flax-seed" stage, the stubble may be burnt over after

## DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS



Our summer importation, in our estimation the best lot of horses we have ever had at Oaklawn, has arrived. Numerous important prize-winners are included, but the high average is the main thing, as every animal would be a credit to any stud. Write us

**Dunhams, Wayne, Illinois**

## Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We have still many choice individuals for sale. Prize-winners at the large exhibitions, as well as good producers.

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## GLENCORSE YORKSHIRES



Young stock, both sexes, from splendid litters sired by champion boars at Winnipeg, Brandon and Calgary.

We pay express charges on pigs to Calgary and Vancouver up to October 1.

Holstein-Friesian bull calf of exceptionally high quality. Sable collie pups.

**GLEN BROS., Armstrong, B.C.**

## The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

**JOHN CLARK, Jr.**

Box 32

Gleichen, Alta.

## GLENALMOND

### Clydesdales and Scotch Shorthorns

Now on hand: Baron Leith, four years old, by Baron Buchlyvie; eight two-year-old stallions, by such sires as Mercurio, Dunure Link, etc., and a few exceptional fillies. In Shorthorns, there are choice females of all ages, and a few young bulls of the right stamp for sale.

**C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.**

## Shorthorn Heifers

Orders taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Several litters every season. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to

**J. BOUSFIELD, MACGREGOR, MAN.**

## SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Keir Emblem (imported) 79045. Choice females of different ages, at rock-bottom prices. Come and see them, or write for prices and terms. Sixty-five head in herd.

Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sexes. Eggs in season.

**E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm**

Box 1283, Saskatoon, Sask.

Q. N. R., C. P. R. and G. T. P. Phone 375

## McDonald's Yorkshires

A number of pure-bred Yorkshire sows, eight months to one year old, due to farrow in May and June. These sows are bred to the boar that won first prize in his class at Brandon Summer Fair in 1910. Also, a number of youngsters eight weeks old. These are of the best breeding as those awarded first prize for best pen of three bacon hogs, pure-bred or grade, at Brandon Winter Fair, 1911.

**A. D. McDONALD & SON**

"Sunnyside Stock Farm," Napinka, Man.

## Melrose Stock Farm

FOR SALE

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves.

Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages.

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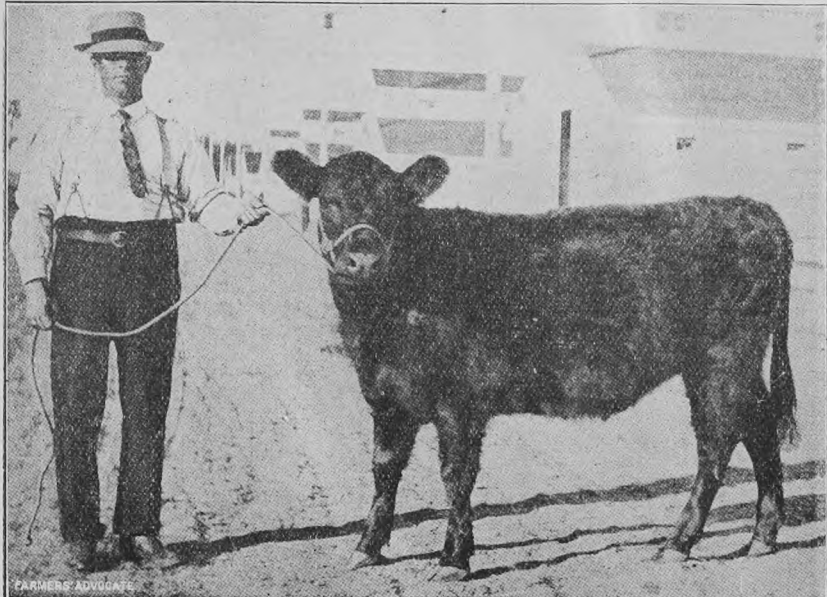
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## GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Always on hand a good selection of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES, both imported and home-bred. Also SHORTHORN cattle of all ages, males and females. Some good SHETLAND ponies for sale. Our success in the show-rings speaks for the quality of our animals and we can supply prize-winners of the highest degree, as well as animals of good commercial value.

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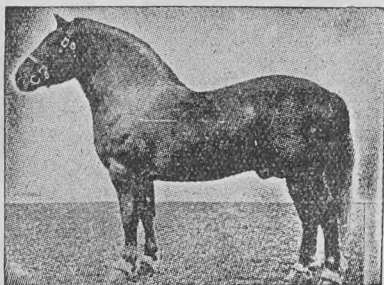
Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, C. P. R. Main Line, our railroad station, if notified in time.

**P. M. BREDT & SONS**

EDENWOLD P. O., SASK.

EIGHT MILES NORTH OF BALGONIE

## SUFFOLK HORSES



Suffolk stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Among the stallions are first-prize winner at Regma and champion stallion at the Calgary Summer Fair. Our Canadian-bred stock are from mares and stallions imported direct from the "Gold Medal Stud," A. T. Pratt and Sudbourne Hall. The female stock nearly all in foal to Rendlesham Matchem. Prices and terms on application. Satisfaction assured.

Our horses have been admired by thousands at leading shows during the past year. We offer only the best. You should get particulars before purchasing.

**GEO. JAUQUES**

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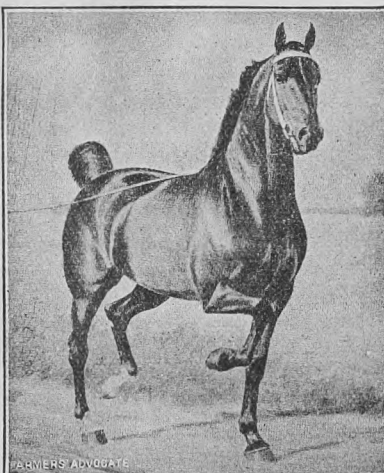
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ALL OUR HIGH-GRADE

### Clyde and French Coach Mares and Geldings



Champion French Coach Stallion, FRA DIAVOLO, at head of Stud.

Registered prize-winning stallions and mares, both breeds. 5,500 acres excellent farming land with up-to-date buildings, together in two blocks.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

BUYERS MET.

**G. E. GODDARD,**

**COCHRANE, ALTA.**

## CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

I have for sale some fine Yorkshire pigs from three to six months old, either sex and not related—Prices right. Also a few choice young Shorthorn bulls and heifers, and yearling Clydesdale stallions and fillies. Call, write or phone for prices.

STEPHEN BENSON

NEEPAWA, MAN.

## Holstein Cattle

## Suffolk Horses



Holstein herd, headed by noted bull, **SIR CANARY MECHTHILDE**. Out of eight of his get officially tested two made top records for three-year-old Holsteins in Canada. A number of his stock for sale, both bulls and heifers; also other stock of either sex **not related**.

Some nice **SUFFOLK STALLIONS** also for sale

Visitors always welcome. Write for particulars

J. M. STEVES

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THE ONLY  
SADDLE  
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## KENTUCKY SADDLERS

THE BEST  
OF  
DRIVERS

"The King of all Light Horses"

I have for sale several choice registered Kentucky Saddle Horses—stallions and mares of all ages. For prices and particulars of breeding, etc., apply to

MILWARDE YATES

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.

the harvest, especially if the crop is cut fairly high. The "flax-seeds" are situated usually at the lower joints of the plants and will be likely, on this account, to occur in stubble. Many will, however, be carried off with the straw and will be found in the screenings and rubbish after threshing. The screenings and rubbish remaining after threshing should be burnt to prevent the emergence of the flies, and any straw should be used up during the winter or burnt.

Farmers will find that they may advantageously employ several of the measures recommended. In some cases local or weather conditions may neces-

sitate some modification in the procedure and this can be readily carried out if the habits of the insect are observed. The work of this and of other insects affecting cereals is frequently confused, and as a correct determination of the pest is necessary before remedial measures can be recommended or employed it is advisable in case of doubt to send to the division of entomology at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, specimens of the injured plants together with the insects and accompanied by a letter. All such enquiries and samples may be mailed "Free," and the samples should be sent in a tin, wooden or strong paste-board box.

### WHEAT, BARLEY AND OAT CROPS

A cable from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, Italy, gives the official figures published there on October 21, concerning the production of wheat, barley and oats in Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Roumania, France, Hungary, Russian Empire, Denmark, Sweden, Japan and Tunis. The data for these countries appear in the tables hereunder followed by the letter "n" if new. In the countries in which there are increases or decreases from the figures reported last month the changes are indicated by the letters "i" and "d" respectively. The following tables comprise these estimates together with those of other countries previously published by the institute.

	1911 Acres	1910 Acres	1911 Bushels	1910 Bushels
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
Prussia .....	2,904,000	2,834,000	86,265,000	91,234,000
Belgium .....	378,000	381,000	14,617,000	12,449,000
Denmark .....	104,000	104,000	4,646,000	4,549,000
Spain .....	9,609,000	9,413,000	156,640,000	137,449,000
France .....	15,644,000	16,199,000	320,142,000	252,819,000
Gt. Britain and I. ..	1,959,000	1,857,000	63,646,000d	56,000,000
Hungary .....	9,059,000	9,375,000	192,691,000	181,506,000
Italy .....	11,742,000	11,759,000	192,397,000i	153,170,000
Luxemburg .....	27,000	30,000	641,000	623,000
Netherlands .....	141,000	135,000	5,648,000	4,371,000
Roumania .....	4,769,000	4,814,000	95,657,000i	110,828,000
Russian E. (a) .....	73,818,000	71,050,000	629,300,000d	775,691,000
Switzerland .....	105,000	105,000	3,606,000	2,756,000
Canada .....	10,503,000	9,295,000	204,634,000	149,990,000
United States .....	52,123,000	49,206,000	658,567,000	695,443,000
British India .....	29,670,000	28,016,000	370,413,000	358,049,000
Japan .....	1,156,000	1,165,000	20,572,000	23,728,000
Algeria .....	1,300,000	1,774,000	17,821,000	19,699,000
Tunis .....	1,248,000	1,127,000	6,625,000	4,042,000
Total .....	226,259,000	218,639,000	3,044,528,000	3,034,879,000
(a) 73 governments.				

	1911 Acres	1910 Acres	1911 Bushels	1910 Bushels
<b>BARLEY—</b>				
Prussia .....	2,051,000	2,067,000	71,703,000	77,563,000
Belgium .....	85,000	79,000	4,595,000	3,748,000
Denmark .....	576,000	576,000	24,656,000d	23,877,000
Spain .....	3,573,000	3,333,000	89,802,000	76,309,000
France .....	1,843,000	1,843,000	50,956,000n	45,820,000
Gt. Britain and I. ..	1,884,000	1,897,000	60,165,000d	65,671,000
Hungary .....	2,890,000	2,874,000	75,898,000	56,156,000
Italy .....	610,000	612,000	10,880,000d	9,483,000
Luxemburg .....	2,000	2,000	69,000	58,000
Netherlands .....	69,000	69,000	3,664,000	3,101,000
Roumania .....	1,253,000	1,358,000	26,378,000i	29,584,000
Russian E. (a) .....	28,963,000	28,432,000	436,496,000i	463,676,000
Switzerland .....	13,000	13,000	462,000	395,000
Canada .....	1,791,000	1,834,000	51,559,000	39,388,000
United States .....	7,038,000	7,257,000	142,871,000	162,227,000
Japan .....	3,175,000	3,176,000	94,523,000	89,665,000
Algeria .....	1,401,000	1,665,000	23,612,000	23,086,000
Tunis .....	1,119,000	1,248,000	7,340,000	4,134,000
Sweden .....		477,000	15,335,000n	15,555,000
Totals .....	56,493,000	58,812,000	1,190,964,000	1,189,496,000
(a) 73 governments.				

	1911 Acres	1910 Acres	1911 Bushels	1910 Bushels
<b>OATS—</b>				
Prussia .....	6,964,000	6,932,000	317,884,000	343,118,000
Belgium .....	605,000	618,000	38,921,000	38,094,000
Denmark .....	996,000	996,000	47,916,000i	46,673,000
France .....		9,672,000	329,675,000n	337,811,000
Spain .....	1,265,000	1,256,000	31,996,000	27,312,000
Gt. Britain and I. ..	4,089,000	4,095,000	174,809,000d	201,646,000
Hungary .....	2,910,000	2,881,000	90,616,000	70,322,000
Italy .....	1,270,000	1,244,000	38,561,000d	26,894,000
Luxemburg .....	78,000	74,000	3,259,000	3,303,000
Netherlands .....	326,000	348,000	17,426,000	18,961,000
Roumania .....	992,000	1,104,000	26,929,000i	28,943,000
Russian E. (a) .....	47,572,000	47,321,000	866,801,000i	984,461,000
Sweden .....		1,994,000	69,196,000n	83,555,000
Switzerland .....	80,000	80,000	4,646,000	4,085,000
Canada .....	10,280,000	9,864,000	368,153,000	283,247,000
United States .....	35,250,000	35,289,000	792,917,000	1,060,484,000
Japan .....	104,000	97,000	4,364,000	4,012,000
Algeria .....	372,000	311,000	12,865,000	9,571,000
Tunis .....		153,000	2,685,000n	5,057,000
Totals .....	113,153,000	124,329,000	3,239,619,000	3,577,549,000
(a) 73 governments.				

The totals 1911 production of the countries reported to the institute compared with the totals of the same countries last year are: Wheat, 100.3%; barley, 99.4%; oats, 90.7%. All data for barley not received.

T. K. DOHERTY, Chief Officer.



## The Flour City Tractor

(GASOLINE OR OIL PULL)

The superiority of the FLOUR CITY over all other types is emphatically the most impelling reason why the Tractor buyer should investigate its merits before reaching a decision of purchase. We shall be glad to send any enquirer a descriptive catalogue in which all the vital points are simply and explicitly presented. Especially worthy of consideration is the fact that the FLOUR CITY has been awarded TWO gold medals out of a possible THREE at the 1911 Winnipeg Contest. For breaking, fall plowing, threshing and grain hauling, no better Tractor made.

## Aylmer Pitless Scales

The most accurate Scales made. The price is not high, but the quality IS, and QUALITY turns even a HIGH price into LOWER COST. Strong and simple in construction. There is no way for them to get out of order. The best Scales on earth for weighing hay, grain or stock.



Ontario Wind Engine  
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TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

## ADVERTISE

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## LIVE STOCK

Breeders and Importers who are well and favorably known have made good use of Printer's Ink. Therefore we say :

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Charges for advertising in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE sent on application.

## UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK CENSUS

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a report giving the live stock returns. The census bureau places the value of all live stock in the United States at \$4,895,000,000, as compared with \$3,075,000,000 in 1900. This is an increase of nearly \$1,820,000,000, or 59.2 per cent. Slightly more than half of this enormous increase took place in the states of the east and west north central divisions, although greater percentages of increase are reported from the south Atlantic, east south central, and Pacific divisions. The smallest relative increases were in the New England and middle Atlantic divisions.

The increases from 1900 to 1910 in the values of domestic animals, poultry, and bees on farms by classes for the United States are shown in the following table:

Kind	1910 (April 15) Value	1900 (June 1) Value
Cattle .....	\$1,484,889,647	\$1,475,204,633
Horses and colts	2,076,297,828	896,513,217
Mules and mule colts	522,402,080	196,222,053
Asses and burros	13,092,867	5,811,184
Swine .....	398,002,878	231,978,031
Sheep and lambs	230,532,817	170,203,119
Goats and kids	5,964,812	3,265,349
Poultry .....	153,394,142	85,756,593
Bees .....	10,371,711	10,178,087
Total .....	\$4,894,948,782	\$3,075,132,266

The aggregate values of principal classes of domestic animals on farms in 1910 were as follows: Horses and colts, \$2,076,000,000; cattle, \$1,485,000,000; mules and mule colts, \$522,000,000; swine, \$398,000,000; sheep and lambs, \$231,000,000; poultry, \$153,000,000.

In 1900 cattle constituted 48 per cent. of the value of all live stock on farms, and far exceeded any other class in value. But in 1910 horses had taken first place, outranking cattle by a wide margin. Cattle increased in value less than \$10,000,000, or 0.7 per cent. during the decade, while the increase in the value of horses was \$1,180,000,000 or 131.6 per cent. Cattle now represent only 30.3 per cent. of the total, as compared with 48 per cent. in 1900, and horses now represent 42.4 per cent. of the total, while in 1900 they were only 29.2 per cent. Moreover mules increased \$326,000,000 or 166.2 per cent. in total value, and wheateas that class of live stock was 6.4 per cent. of the total in value in 1900 it has now advanced to 10.7 per cent. The two classes of horses and mules together, therefore, now constitute over half the total value of live stock on farms and ranges.

Swine have advanced materially in total value and now represent 8.1 per cent. of the total value for all live stock, the increase during the decade being \$166,000,000 or 71.6 per cent., and the present total value being nearly \$400,000,000.

## INCREASE IN SHEEP AND POULTRY

For the country as a whole there has been an increase of \$60,000,000 in the value of sheep, but this is not as great as the relative increases for other classes, and therefore, while they represented 5.5 per cent. of the total value of live stock in 1900, they are now 4.7 per cent. of all in value.

Poultry shows a greater relative increase in value during the decade than the combined value of all live stock, the increase amounting to nearly \$70,000,000. Poultry now are valued at more than \$150,000,000 for the United States, while the investment in bees is \$10,000,000. There has been practically no change in the total value of bees during the decade.

## AGGREGATE VALUES OF CATTLE

The increase in aggregate value of cattle was about 10 million dollars, or only 0.7 per cent. during the decade. Dairy cows increased 3,445,212, or 20.1 per cent. in number, and about \$196,000,000 or 38.5 per cent. in value; the average value per head increasing from \$29.68 to \$34.24. There must necessarily, therefore, have been a decrease in other classes. The number of calves reported in 1910 was 7,757,935 and the total value \$51,600,000. The census of 1900 showed a larger number of calves, namely, 15,315,582, with a value of nearly \$137,300,000. Thus there was a decrease of 7,557,647 in the number, and almost \$85,700,000 in the value of calves. This difference is due to the fact that the census of 1900 was taken as of date, June 1, after all the spring calves were born, and the group "calves" included all cattle less than one year of age, so that the number and average value were greater than in 1910 when the census was taken as of April 15, and when only "calves born in 1910" were included in the comparative group. The number of calves reported in 1910 was equal to only 24 per cent. of all cows, while in 1900 the number was 53.4 per cent. of all cows reported at that time. Because the figures for calves in 1910 are not comparable with those for 1900, the comparability of the totals for all cattle is to a considerable extent affected. The data for "all other cattle" are fairly comparable; they show a decrease of 2,381,184 or 6.8 per cent. in number, and of \$100,620,000 or 12.1 per cent. in value. The average value per head thus fell off slightly. The decrease in "all other cattle" was mainly in steers and bulls.

## INCREASED NUMBER OF FARMS

The total number of farms in the United States in 1910 was 6,340,357. Of these, 94.9 per cent. or 6,017,142, reported domestic animals; 83 per cent. or 5,265,772, reported cattle; 73.7 per cent. or 4,671,441, reported horses or colts; 68.5 per cent. or 4,340,592, reported swine; 29.4 per cent. or 1,861,474, reported mules or mule colts; and only 9.6 per cent. or 609,323, reported sheep or lambs.

## TOTALS OF HORSES AND CATTLE

The total number of cattle reported in 1910 was 6,122,579. Of these,



**For Real Service**  
as well as for warmth, you will buy wisely  
if you will always choose

# Clarke's MITTS

Made from heavy leathers, honestly tanned. Extra large thumb; wax-thread sewn and welted where wear comes. Will wear longest and satisfy best. Order from nearest good dealer. Look for trademark.

**A. R. CLARKE & CO., Limited, Toronto, Can.**

Tanners and makers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for hard wear.

20,580,845 were dairy cows, the total value of which was \$704,612,000 and the average value, \$34.24. The number of farms reporting dairy cows was 5,127,635, or 80.9 per cent. of the total number of farms in the United States; thus there is an average of four dairy cows per farm reporting such cows for the entire United States. Only 1,440,383 farms, or 22.7 per cent. of all farms, report cows not kept for dairy purposes, but these farms report 11,788,473 such cows, or twice as many per farm reporting as in the case of dairy cows. It is noticeable that about one farm in five report yearling steers and bulls and only about one in eight older steers and bulls, but farms with yearling steers and bulls report an average of only four per farm, while those reporting older beef animals show nine per farm.

The total number of horses and colts reported in 1910 was 19,731,060. Of these, 17,344,916 were classed by the census as mature horses—that is, horses born before 1909—and their value was \$1,951,808,000, and average value, \$112.53. It may be noted that whereas 73.3 per cent. of all farms reported mature horses, only 16.1 per cent. report yearling colts. This is a true measure of the extent to which farmers raise horses. Only 6.9 per cent. of the farms of the United States reported colts born in 1910, the small proportion being due to the early date of enumeration (April 15).

The total number of mules of all ages in 1910 was 4,183,572, which is

slightly more than one-fifth of the number of horses and colts. The average values of mules are considerably higher than those of horses of the corresponding age groups.

## AVERAGE OF HOGS \$10.00

The total number of swine in 1910 was 58,000,632, of which about three-fifths, or 35,015,408 were reported as mature hogs, that is, "hogs born before 1910." The total value of this class was \$350,981,000, and the average value, \$10.02. Spring pigs were reported by only 29.4 per cent. of all farms, the small proportion being due to the early date of enumeration.

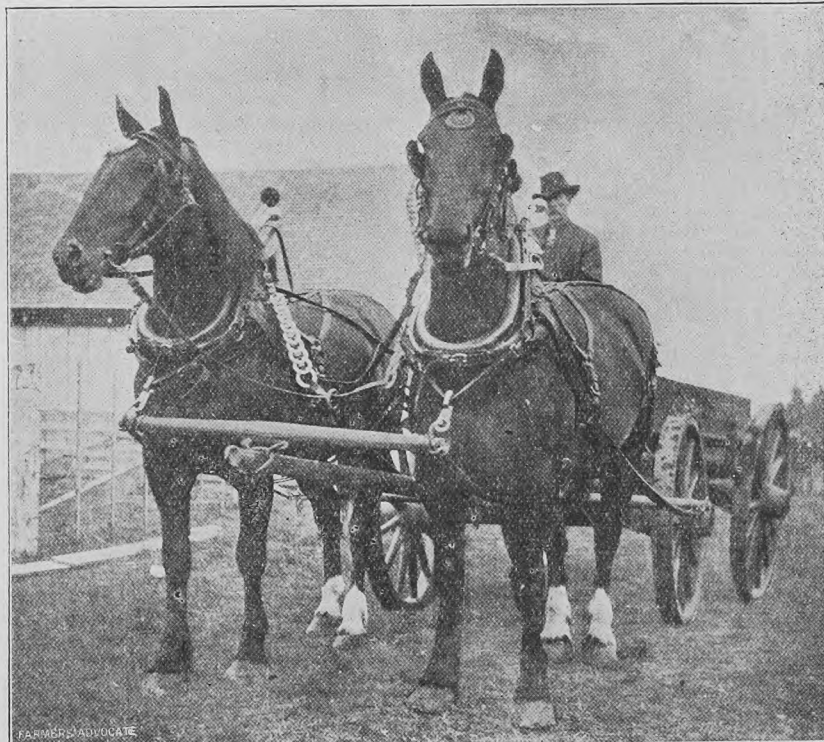
The total number of sheep and lambs reported for 1910 was 51,809,068. Of these 31,582,097 were mature ewes born before 1910, and their total value was \$163,421,000, or an average value of \$5.17. The number of spring lambs was 40 per cent. of the number of ewes.

## TRADE NOTES

### POCKET MONEY FOR FARMERS' BOYS

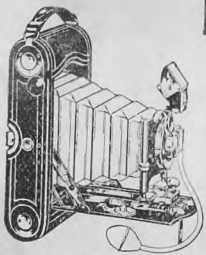
Thousands of farmers' boys make money every winter by trapping the fur animals that are found on almost every farm in America. There are more fur-bearing animals of some kinds today than there ever were. And higher prices are paid for raw skins than were ever known.

It is not necessary to go to the far



First-Prize Pair of Agricultural Mares at New Westminster, Owned by P. Douglas





# Kodak

means  
photography  
with the  
bother  
left out

No dark-room for any part of the work; loading, unloading, developing, printing, all by daylight. YOU can readily make good pictures by the Kodak system. It's inexpensive too.

Illustrated catalogue of Kodaks and Brownies (they work like Kodaks) free at dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited  
Toronto : : : Canada

# \$1.

## for a Horse

Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or any lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle of

**Kendall's Spavin Cure**

—the old reliable remedy. Mr. J. M. Gordin of St. Lin, Que., writes "I have been using your Spavin Cure for many years, always with excellent results."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. Five, \$1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. "A Treatise on the horse" free at druggists or from

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



R. W. McCURE W. M. CRICHTON

E. A. COHEN

## Crichton, McCure & Cohen

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

Office: Canada Life Building  
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

North, or to suffer any hardships, or run any risks in order to be a trapper. In hollow logs, along the creeks in the woods, and around the barn-yard any bright boy can easily trap mink, skunk, coon, muskrats, and other animals, whose skins bring him from 50c. to \$10.00 each. Farm trappers often make \$1,000 in one winter.

It is not hard to learn how to use the modern simple steel traps, or to attract the animals to the traps by the use of bait and scent. It is easy to skin the animals and to learn how to stretch the skins so that they bring the highest prices. Every well-stretched skin of a fur-bearing animal is as good as real money. Every good skin can be sold at high prices. Any boy or young man who wants to make a nice little pot of money this winter should begin now to make his plans. Trapping begins usually about the middle of November, and lasts until the end of March.

Funsten Bros. & Co., of St. Louis,

## Had Palpitation of the Heart Weakness and Choking Spells

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitate and throb, beats fast for a time, then so slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm. When the heart does this many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, and become weak, worn and miserable.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief.

Mrs. John J. Downey, New Glasgow, N. S., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I was troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells, and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies, but got none to answer my case like your Pills. I can recommend them highly to all having heart or nerve troubles."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. For sale at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mo., one of the leading fur-bearing houses of America, will gladly send full information about traps or baits, and book about skinning and stretching to any one who writes them. They also will buy all the skins that are sent them. We would like to see a lot of our readers making extra money this winter from this easy home trapping. See the announcement on another page of this issue.

### THE ART OF TAXIDERMY

Most of our readers have often seen and perhaps many of them possess birds, animals and game heads that have been stuffed or mounted.

The art of taxidermy is very old. Thousands of years ago the ancients made some attempt to preserve birds and animals so they would appear like they were in life, but they did not meet with much success.

During the past twenty years great strides have been made in this interesting art. Methods have been discovered that make it exceedingly simple and easy to fix up the birds, animals, fish or anything of this kind so that it will be properly preserved and give the appearance of life. These methods are well understood by all professional taxidermists and also by thousands of hunters, trappers and sportsmen who wish to mount their own trophies.

Colonel Roosevelt spent about sixteen months in Africa recently, shooting and collecting rare birds and animals for the great National Museum at Washington and the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. The fact that he would take so much time from his busy life is only an indication of the great interest that is being developed throughout the world in the art of taxidermy.

Each year the United States spends thousands of dollars in sending expeditions to far-off lands to collect specimens of animal life. Many other thousands of dollars are spent in collecting and preserving the animal life of our own continent. Such tremendous interest by the government and by the leading institutions has attracted great attention, with the result that many amateurs are taking up the study.

The work connected with mounting specimens is very simple and after birds and animals are preserved and arranged in natural positions they are exceedingly valuable and very beautiful and attractive for decoration about the home, den or office. For many years it has been customary to have paintings of deer, bear, ducks and thousands of other specimens for dining rooms and home decoration. These paintings are rapidly being replaced by the real specimens themselves, which are infinitely more beautiful and certainly a great deal more interesting.

The man, woman or boy who hunts, traps or fishes, secures each season many rare and beautiful specimens of both birds and animals. These are often thrown away or allowed to spoil, although the person who collects them usually desires to keep them.

The reader would be surprised at the wonderful interest he will take in making a collection of his own trophies, after he once begins. The expenses of having a large collection mounted is, of course, considerable, but those who have the time and the inclination can easily learn the art of taxidermy themselves by a little study and practice during leisure moments.

Get into the habit of saving the trophies of the rod and gun and you will soon find that your interest in outdoor sports is doubled, and that you are satisfied with taking half the number that you have been in the past. The art of taxidermy thus becomes an important element in game preservation.

### CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS

Christmas fast approaches, bringing with it the thought of the folks back home and the wish to be with them once again to share in their Yuletide celebrations. It may have been only last year since one returned, but still the magnetic influence of the old familiar hearth is making itself felt in a way that will not be suppressed.

To those who may be termed "alone in the world," the influence cast by the Christmas season is just as apparent although the desire comes more in the

## The Value of Space

A WORD TO OUR ADVERTISERS:

To every advertiser worthy of the name the VALUE of the space he buys is the most important consideration. The effect of strong, forceful, result-getting copy and the labor of its production are practically thrown away if the utility of the medium in which it is employed is not first carefully weighed.

Value to the advertiser is not constituted of the cost per line, but of the profits on expenditure or attainment of the maximum amount of publicity desired. It is to this phase of advertising service that we wish to call your attention, having particular regard to our Christmas number to be published December 6, 1911.

We submit the following as a few of the reasons why this Christmas number offers the best value obtainable to those desirous of reaching the farmers of Western Canada.

It enters the homes of over 25,000 progressive farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

It has a PERMANENT PLACE in those homes.

Stockmen and Farmers endorse THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE as the finest stock and farm journal in the West, and this Christmas number will excel all others in its value to them.

The Home Journal, with its various departments appealing to the women and children, is one of its strongest features. The editorial department in this number—as in every number—is eagerly and carefully studied for its comment and advice on all matters agricultural.

The above, with special articles and pertinent illustrations all combine to make this the most widely read farm paper that appears during the year.

There are many other reasons, which cannot be set forth in a limited space; but we ask you to submit those given to your careful judgment. Then send in your copy—and send it as early as possible. First forms close November 20; last forms, December 1.

Sow Good Seed, in a Good Seed-bed and you will reap a Good Harvest.

shape of a "change." Having no other home than that in which they now live, should they have hailed from another part of the world, they immediately consider a trip to the Sunny South or across the Atlantic as the best means of spending the Christmas holidays.

The Canadian Northern announces its twenty-second annual reduced excursion rates to the East, tickets to be on sale from December 1 to 31, and good for return for three months. Extension privileges will be allowed at the end of this period, if required, and stopovers are permitted at most points en route.

Besides the offering of extraordinary cheap rates, the Canadian Northern is able to add another inducement to the intending traveller in the way of a choice of routes. These are as follows: Through Winnipeg, through Port Arthur by way of Duluth and Chicago, or via St. Paul and Chicago. To old and seasoned travellers probably either of the routes through the United States will appear the most fascinating. To those intending to go this way, it may be interesting to know there is no trouble to be expected with the United States customs, as baggage is sent on without examination.

The Canadian Northern is also offering a considerably lower rate to the Old Country and Europe, which will show a great difference between that and the ordinary fare. Tickets are good for a five months' limit, and will be on sale from November 10. It will be noticed that a double reduction will be made which is shown in the following rates:

The regular round trip fare from Regina to Halifax is \$105.45. The excursion rate to Halifax for Old Country passengers will be \$60.15, from Edmonton, \$72.90.

Second-class on the boat is \$53.75, one way.

The following are the Christmas excursion rates issued by the Canadian Northern to the East, from the principal points:

Regina to Toronto, \$47.15.  
Regina to Montreal, \$52.15.  
Regina to Halifax, \$70.60.  
Saskatoon to Toronto, \$49.60.  
Saskatoon to Montreal, \$64.60.  
Edmonton to Toronto, \$59.90.  
Edmonton to Montreal, \$64.90.

The Canadian Northern also announces very low excursion fares for the month of December to the Central States, to

such points as Duluth, St. Paul, Chicago, Sioux City, Des Moines, and Omaha, so that many lonely homesteading bachelors from the States will have the opportunity of spending Christmas and three months at home.

### OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or, perhaps, new life is needed to be infused into their legs.

## Canadian Northern Railway

DECEMBER

## Excursions

### TO EASTERN CANADA

Ontario, Quebec and Eastern Provinces at

### VERY LOW FARES

First-Class Tickets on Sale at all Stations, Dec. 1st to 31st. Stopovers. Limit Three Months with Extension Privilege.

### Choice of Routes by C.N.R.

### Xmas EXCURSION TICKETS

to the

### Old Country and Europe

Tickets on Sale Nov. 10th to Dec. 31st, 1911.



Apply to nearest Canadian Northern Railway Agent, or write

R. CREELMAN,  
General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg



Donbault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course, it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.



#### PROGRESS ON THE RIDING MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE

The work carried on by the Dominion Forestry Branch on the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve during the past three or four years has been largely preparatory. Before the management of the reserve could be undertaken according to scientific principles, it was necessary that a survey of the area be completed, showing the quantity and condition of the standing timber, and that fire protection be provided by the

world. Fortunately, it is not necessary for Canada to depend upon experiments for experience in forest administration. The United States Forest Service, employing over 2,000 trained men, and spending about \$5,000,000 yearly, has during the past few years developed in the national forests of the United States an almost perfect system of fire protection, reforestation and timber administration. It is the intention of the Forestry Branch to benefit largely by the experience of the United States; a proof of this is that one of the officers of the headquarters' staff together with Albert McLeod, chief forest ranger in charge of the Riding Mountain Reserve, will spend a portion of October studying the methods of administration and protection developed in the superior National Forest in Minnesota.

Mr. McLeod and H. R. McMillan, of the Forestry Branch, called at the office of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and spoke interestingly of work that can be done in connection with forestry reserves of the Canadian West. They also urge that every farmer should attend to tree-planting around his farmstead.

#### ONTARIO FRUIT SHOW

The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition to be held in Toronto, Nov. 14 to 18 is going to be well patronized by exhibitors this year. Already over 2,200 boxes of apples have been allotted space, while practically every good fruit county in the province will be represented by special exhibits, some of them very elaborate. During the show the Ontario Fruit Growers' Convention will be held November 15 and 16, and the vegetable growers' meeting will be on November 15.



Digging Potatoes near Douglaston, Sask.

construction of plowed or cleared fire-guards and trails.

The survey work in the Riding Mountain has been completed, but there is still necessary a program of improvement work which will cover four or five years. To protect the timber from fire the trails must be extended so that every part of the reserve may be reached quickly by the rangers and fire-fighters; fire-guards must be kept cleared every year, the rangers must be located permanently on the reserves at suitable ranger stations where cabins, stables and corrals will be built by the Forestry Branch, and every ranger station must be connected with headquarters by telephone, so that news of a fire and a call for assistance may be sent quickly.

In outlining a policy calling for the protection and improvement of the forest reserves, the Canadian Forestry Branch is following the example of the most progressive countries in the

#### POLLINATION OF FRUITS

More than 100 years ago (about 1793) the German botanist, Sprengel, published a book in which he showed as a result of his observations the part insects play in the pollination of flowers. This work, many statements of which have been disputed, proved a stimulus for further work and observations in pollination of fruits. Sprengel himself probably did not understand how important cross-pollination is in nature.

Later, Andrew Knight, in England, carried on experiments in cross and self-fertilization of the pea, which showed that it was probably intended in nature that plants should be cross-fertilized.

Darwin was the first to establish clearly the true value of cross and show the interesting modifications of plants to aid in cross-pollination. In Darwin's "Origin of Species," cross-fertilization is especially emphasized. But it was not until some time later that much attention was paid to his theories.

M. B. Waite, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, conducted some very valuable work with apples and pears about twelve years ago. Since that time many experiment stations and a few individuals have made systematic studies of this and many other plant-breeding problems.

Many plants are sterile, as far as their own pollen is concerned, but will readily respond to pollen from other plants. Some fifty plants are known to be thus self-sterile, but they will bear fruit if pollenized with pollen from other plants. C. I. Lewis, of the Oregon Experiment Station, Corvallis, Ore., has found that, out of eighty-seven varieties of apples worked with, fifty-nine varieties were self-fertile, fif-

## BARRIE ENGINES RUN RIGHT

Get a Barrie 3 H. P. Engine. It will save you work. Will soon pay for itself. Simple, economical, durable. No trick to operate it. Practically runs itself, requiring no expert

attention. Mounted on skid, with Battery Box and all connections made. Everything complete. Just start it going. Send for descriptive booklet and agency proposition. Address:

### Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co.

15

BARRIE, ONTARIO

LIMITED

McCUSKER IMPLEMENT CO., REGINA, Distributors for Saskatchewan.  
JAS. RAE MACHINERY CO., MEDICINE HAT, Distributors for Alberta.

FREE

FREE



Sews Leather  
Quick

THE original and only perfect device of its kind ever invented. Its simplicity makes it a practical tool for sewing all kinds of heavy material, even in the hands of the most unskilled. Makes lock stitch like sewing machine. Uses any kind of thread.

Myers' Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl is designed particularly for farmers' use, but it will also be found a time-saver and money-saver in every household. It is not a novelty, but a practical hand-sewing machine for repairing shoes, harness, belts, carpets, rugs, tents, awnings, sails, canvas of all kinds, gloves, mittens, saddles, etc. You can tie comforts or sew up wire cuts on horses or cattle. Veterinarians will find it indispensable for sewing up wounds. The patent needle is diamond point and will cut through the thickest of leather. It has a groove to contain the thread, running the full length through the shank, overcoming any danger of cutting off the thread when sewing heavy material.

The reel carrying the waxed thread is in a most convenient position under the fingers' ends, so that the tension can be controlled at will by a simple movement of the fingers on the reel and the thread can be taken up or let out as desired. This feature is very essential in a device of this kind. These are exclusive features: Convenient to carry; always ready to mend a rip or tear in any emergency.

#### FREE

Secure ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION (not a renewal) to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL at \$1.50, and we will send you this awl, complete with Myers' Diamond Point Needles, wrench to set needles, and a spool of waxed thread free and post paid.

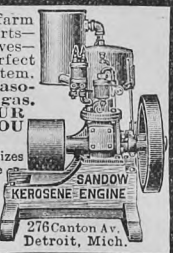
#### REMEMBER

This awl carries our full guarantee to be exactly as described. Mr. E. E. Davis, of Boharm, Sask., states that he has had one of these awls in continuous use for two years, and it is the handiest thing he has on the farm.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
AND HOME JOURNAL  
Winnipeg Man.

### Sandow \$37<sup>50</sup> 2½ H. P. Stationary Engine—Complete

Gives ample power for all farm uses. Only three moving parts—no cams, no gears, no valves—can't get out of order. Perfect governor—ideal cooling system. Uses kerosene (coal oil, gasoline, alcohol, distillate or gas). Sold on 15 days' trial. YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED. 5-year ironclad guarantee. Sizes 2½ to 20 H. P., at proportionate prices, in stock, ready to ship. Postal brings full particulars free. Write for proposition on first engine in your locality. (116) Detroit Motor Car Supply Co., 276 Canton Av. Detroit, Mich.





## Sandwiches Served in Court Circles

Sandwiches at 5 o'clock are an everyday affair in Court and fashionable circles in Canada and abroad. A dainty recipe is thin bread or toast buttered then spread lightly with Bovril, sandwiched and served cut in fingers or squares.

# BOVRIL

CONTAINS ALL THAT IS GOOD IN BEEF

## Cold Feet Impossible With LUMBERSOLES

Lumbersole Boots were invented to beat Canada Winter weather and they do it. The natural heat of the foot is retained INSIDE Lumbersole Boots, and you go around warm and cosy in weather as severe as fifty below zero. We will guarantee this. Letters from hundreds of pleased wearers prove it. Lumbersoles have uppers of strongest leather, soles of specially

PRICES—DELIVERED FREE TO NEAREST P. O. OR EXPRESS OFFICE

Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Styles. Sizes 6-12 ..... \$2.00  
Two Buckle Style, to fit all ages. Sizes 3-12. (Suitable for Ladies) ..... 1.75  
Neat Lacing Style (fleece-lined), for both sexes, all ages. Sizes 3-12 ..... 2.25  
Children's 2-Buckle. Sizes 6-2. Fit ages 3-10 ..... 1.35  
Children's Fine Lacing Style. Sizes 6-2 ..... 1.50  
Sixteen other styles for all purposes. ASK your dealer for Lumbersoles.

treated WOOD 1/4-inch thick, and are lined with heat-generating felt. Leather or steel soles LET OUT the heat and LET IN the cold. Rubbers draw your feet and don't keep them warm anyway.

J. W. Cummings, Souris, Man., writes that his feet were NOT COLD ONCE last Winter. He wore Lumbersoles. Send for catalogue. Responsible dealers wanted where not already represented.



SCOTTISH  
WHOLESALE  
SPECIALTY CO.

# LUMBERSOLE

WOOD SOLED

134D PRINCESS  
B. OCK  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# ARNOTT INSTITUTE

The work of the ARNOTT INSTITUTE in treating Stammerers and Stutterers is becoming more and more widely recognized as perhaps the most successful on this continent.

Following our own scientific methods, the Institute treats the CAUSE of stammering—not the habit itself. It teaches the patient why he stammered, and once he understands that, it is comparatively easy for him to learn, in from five to eight weeks, how to speak fluently and naturally, without any of the objectionable mannerisms commonly taught. As he knows why he is speaking correctly, the cure is permanent.

If you know anyone who stammers or stutters, in kindness to them advise them to consult the ARNOTT INSTITUTE.

BERLIN, ONTARIO, CAN. 7

Yes, Sir! Clarke's gloves are by far the best on the market to-day.

Couldn't very well be otherwise.

Best quality skins, tanned in our own tannery and made up in our own factory. Not a step in the making that's not watched over by our eagle-eyed inspectors. Perfectly finished to the smallest stitch.

Take our "Horsehide" Gloves, for example.

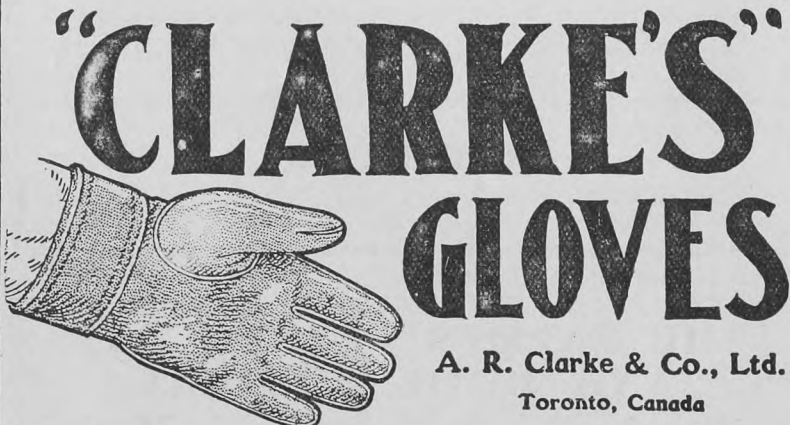
Real horsehide, remember—not cowhide.

Feel the soft, pliable skins. Note how neat and comfortable on the hands.

Beats all how long they'll wear—think they were iron.

Guarantee them to be heat and wet proof. Stand scalding and scorching without getting hard.

Look for Clarke's stamp on the gloves you buy, and make sure of best value for your money.



teen self-sterile, and thirteen varieties partially self-fertile.

Many varieties naturally tend to be sterile when limited to their own pollen and a knowledge of these is important in pollination work. A sterile variety is one that will not fertilize its ovule with its own pollen; the pollen of a fertile variety will do this. Investigators have found that climatic conditions affect the sterility and fertility of varieties, so that tests must be made in different climates.

The method employed to test this, is to enclose the blossoms in Manilla bags before they open, thus preventing any outside pollen from entering the flowers and if the blossoms fail to set fruit after the pollen has been distributed on the stigmas, the flowers are said to be self-sterile.

Among self-sterile varieties of apples, according to Lewis, are Early Strawberry, Gravenstein, Haas, Jonathan, McMahon White, Pewaukee, Rome Beauty, Salome, Tolman Sweet, Transcendent Crab, Wealthy and York Imperial.

Self-fertile: Baldwin, Grimes Golden, Duchess, Scott's Winter, Shiaswassee and Yellow Newton.

Partly self-fertile: Ben Davis, Whitney and Yellow Transparent.

It has been found that certain varieties make better pollenizers of varieties than others. For example, better results were obtained by crossing Spitzenberg with either Jonathan or Baldwin than with Newton, and very much better than when self-pollinated. In determining the pollenizers for any variety, we must choose those that blossom at the same time as the one to be pollinated, and they should bear a large quantity of pollen, although it is not essential.

In planting an orchard, it is well to set alternately about two rows of a variety that is weak in pollen, and then two rows of one strong in pollen, etc. They must be close enough so that insects will visit each easily. Wind has been found to be a poor conductor of orchard pollen.

The floral envelopes of flowers tend to attract bees and insects, but they quite readily visit flowers not having conspicuous floral envelopes or where the envelopes are gone.

Climatic conditions have considerable influence on the blooming periods of fruits. In cold, frosty localities, varieties should be selected in reference to their blooming periods, and success will more often result.

The length of time that pollen will keep varies. It may safely be kept two or three weeks, and even longer if not allowed to ferment.

In the work of cross-pollinating at Corvallis, it was shown that immediate effects of pollen on color of fruit were seen. Also the crossed apples were heavier, and the seed was also heavier. Many of the self-sterile varieties when self-pollinated were found to be seedless or had small seeds. When the self-fertile varieties were cross-pollinated, an improvement in size was noted.—*Southern Fruit Grower*.

### WINTER FLOWERING BULBS

There is no class of plants that give more satisfaction in the production of winter flowers than the various bulbs. Perhaps the most important class of all bulbs for winter flowering and forcing are certain hardy and half-hardy kinds. They are the most easily managed, and need occupy no space in the window except when in bud or bloom. Under suitable treatment they flower with great certainty, and their flowering period may be hastened or retarded at pleasure so as to bring them in for special occasions, or to give a continuous succession of bloom.

While there are a host of hardy varieties to choose from, hyacinths, Dutch and Roman; tulips and narcissi are the most popular and most easily grown. These can be secured from seed houses or florists by mail. State the varieties and color of flowers you desire and they will, if possible, supply your wishes. When the bulbs arrive, immediately plant them in pots, not too large in size; a four or five-inch pot is sufficient for a good-sized narcissus bulb. Prepare the soil by mixing one-third fine sand and two-thirds loamy soil well together; but before putting this into the pot put in half a dozen or more small pieces of

## HAD VERY BAD COUGH

### And Tickling Sensation in Throat

### Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured It

Miss C. Danielson, Bowman River, Man., writes:—"Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a druggist and told him I wanted something for my cold, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to any one who suffers from a cough or throat irritation."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is without a doubt one of the greatest cough and cold remedies on the market to-day, and so great has been its success there are numerous preparations put up to imitate it. Do not be imposed upon by taking one of these substitutes, but insist on being given "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Price 25 cents a bottle; put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

broken crockery or small stones to give good drainage. Fill the pot a little over half full, then place in the bulb, and pack the soil gently around it until it is well covered, and the soil is about three-quarters of an inch from the top of the pot; always plant the bulb just deep enough that its top will not show. Now, fill the top of the pot up with fine sand, and water thoroughly.

The important part in the production of a beautiful foliage is now reached. These potted bulbs should be taken to the cellar, and if you have several pots, bury them in sand and soak it with water. Keep the bulbs in this

## TOLD HER TO REST BUT SHE COULDN'T

### But Mrs. Cheff found a cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills

She suffered from Rheumatism, Neuralgia and other symptoms of Diseased Kidneys—Dodd's Kidney Pills made her strong and healthy.

Peveril, Vaudreuil Co., Que., Nov. 8.—(Special)—One more of the tired, pain-wrecked women of Canada has found relief and new life in Dodd's Kidney Pills. She is Mrs. Jos. Cheff, of this place, and she never tires of telling her neighbors of her wonderful cure or singing the praises of the good old remedy that brought it about.

"I suffered from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Violent Headaches and Palpitation of the Heart," Mrs. Cheff states. "My back ached. I was always tired and nervous and I had weak spells. My doctor told me to just rest, but that was just what I couldn't do, till reading of the cures of others led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"From the first dose they helped me. I soon left my bed and started to do my ordinary housework."

"I took in all twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and now my health is excellent. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all suffering women."

Thousands of Canadian women will tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure relief for suffering women.

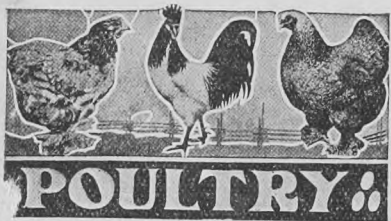


condition at a temperature of about 40 degrees for about four weeks, until the roots are showing through the hole in the bottom of the pot. It is this root-development that ensures the most brilliant bloom when the plants flower.

At the end of this time take them from the cellar, remove the sand from the pots and set the pots in a portion of the house where the heat is not intense, and where the sun's rays do not strike them directly. This is for the development of foliage. When they have been under this treatment for a week or ten days they can be put in a warm room in the sun to bring out the bloom.

By bringing the pots from the cellar at intervals of a week or more, the growth of foliage and bloom can be retarded in some pots, and a continuous bloom for a considerable period during the winter can be obtained.

Nothing will brighten farm homes more than flowers during the winter, and flowering bulbs with their soft flowers and beautiful fragrance are well worth giving a trial as home-brighteners.



## POULTRY:

### C. PROVINCIAL POULTRY SHOW

The first annual Provincial Poultry Show in British Columbia will be held January 15 to 19, 1912. The prize list is a neat booklet of some 32 pages and includes good premiums. It suggests the strong poultry feeling that exists at the coast, and the probability of a big live poultry show next January.

All information can be secured from the show secretary, R. D. Stewart, Box 262, Vancouver.

### HOW TO DRESS CHICKENS

A new poultry bulletin just issued by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station provides a way around that perplexing old question, "Light meat or dark?" that troubles the head of the house every time he serves chicken. It describes a way of dressing chickens so that light meat, dark meat and dressing, all three, may be sliced off at one stroke of the carving knife. Moreover, it tells how to get rid of the troublesome tendons that get into the teeth when the drum stick is eaten.

The bulletin was written by Wm. A. Lippincott, poultryman of the Iowa station. It explains every step fully and clearly, and makes this new mode of chicken dressing thoroughly practical. Poultry growers who are catering to fancy trade will find it especially valuable. Chickens dressed as it describes often bring as high as 50 cents per pound at retail.

A striking feature of the pamphlet is its illustrations. Eighteen fine pictures show every step of the new operation. The bulletin may be had free on application to Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa. Ask for Bulletin No. 125 on "Trussing and Boiling Chicken for Fancy Trade."

### EGGS IN WINTER

To many—even some practical farmers—fresh eggs during the winter are a dream. However, it is quite possible to produce a supply during this season as our correspondents have intimated and by "common-sense care" even a profitable business in eggs may be carried on during this slack season.

The contributors on this subject recommend hot mash even in the morning. These are good but our poultry experiment stations have shown that a dry mash (ground or crushed grain) is better than the hot mash and should be fed in the afternoon. One of these stations practices mixing the whole grain for the morning feed with the litter and heaping it in a cone-shaped pile in the middle of the floor the night before. This gives the hens something to work at in the morning

**FREE** Send 25 cents for 12 stretching patterns 4 sets (3 sizes each) Muskrat, Skunk, Raccoon and Mink. If mention this paper will include "free" 6 trapper picture postals in 15 colors.

**BAIT** Send 25 cents for trial size (3 oz.) "Betterbait" the best bait for land animals. We pay the highest prices for Raw Furs. Write today. Herman Reel Co., Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

**FURS**

Immediately there is light enough to get at it.

Sour milk or buttermilk has come to be essential as a portion of the ration for laying hens, usually given as a drink instead of water. The replies on this week's topic are all sound and the prize essays will be worth reading carefully. The awards are as follows:

### HOUSING MOST IMPORTANT

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

One must, I find, in handling a flock of laying hens during winter in order to get a supply of eggs, keep the hens until two years old only. There may be fairly good layers among three-year-old hens, but I do not think they pay for the additional care in winter.

The most importance I give to proper housing. This does not mean an expensive chicken house. I keep my hens in an old log house, well sheltered, with a door to the east and a low window to the south. I do not use cotton curtains, as I consider this would make the place too cold in our severe winters, where the thermometer sometimes goes down to 50 below. But let me say that I do not believe in warm housing for hens, not to speak of heated places. Avoid extremes and use common-sense.

On bright, clear days I feed outside no matter how cold; a lot of straw is provided for the hens to scratch in. I feed them as early as possible in the morning a mixture of grain composed of about two-fifths of wheat, two-fifths of oats and one-fifth of barley. Oats I consider very essential for egg production. Barley must be fed sparingly. In extremely cold weather I give a warm mash of boiled potatoes and bran as first meal in the morning but not so much as to fill them up. In fact I never feed them all they want during

## READY-MADE ORCHARDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Perfectly level. Planted to apple trees, \$200.00 per acre. \$10.00 per acre down, and \$1.50 per acre per month. Write for particulars to

**BEATON & VEZINA** - - - - - **Needles, B. C.**

**AGENTS FOR WHATSHAN VALLEY FRUIT FARMS.**

Olds Realty Co. (H. A. Samis, Manager), Olds, Alta.

Charles Taylor, 1 Tempest Block, 1st St. East, Calgary, Alta.

Hetherington & Armstrong, Room 3, Crisall Block, 42 Jasper St., Edmonton, Alta.

Rufus Smith Land Co., Rooms 4 and 5, Ellis Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Coupal & Co., Rooms 11 and 12, McIvor Block, Regina, Sask.

Mr. W. Last, Stonewall, Man.

Chas. A. Bodie & Co., 614 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B. C.



## "EVERYBODY"

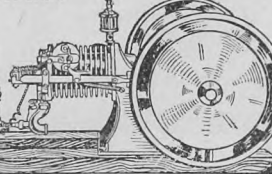
Can Afford a Gasoline Engine With Galloway's New Low Prices

You've never before heard of such startling values—I've never offered anything like them and you know full well that no one else has ever come anywhere near my regular prices. But this time I've a startling reason—I want 10 men in every township in the county to own and operate a Galloway Engine—I've decided to double my factory capacity by increasing the sales twice and sell two where I formerly sold one—this calls for unusual values—hence the greatest offer I have ever made. I can save you from \$25 to \$300 on an engine according to the H. P. needed. It doesn't matter what sized engine you want I've got the one to fit your wants and do more work and better work at less actual cost than any other engine in the world. Write at once for full information of the Greatest Offer Ever Made To American Farmers—don't delay but send me your name and address now, before you do another thing. Let me prove to you in cold facts why I can put \$25 to \$300 in your pocket.

**WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY**  
Wm. Galloway, Pres.  
1275 Galloway St., Waterloo, Ia.

1 1/2 HP  
\$27.50

Other Prices in Proportion



No Such Quality in any engine—no matter what price you pay—the Galloway price saves you \$25 to \$300

Pump Jack \$3.95

30 Days FREE Trial

## Weak, Run Down, Worn-Out Men

Why will you be weak? Why do you go on from day to day when you know you are losing your nerve force—your manhood—when you see a cure within your grasp? Do not delay a matter which is the key to your future happiness. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced will be your weakness.

I have the grandest invention of the age for weak, run-down, worn-out men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by disease or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the system. No weak man will regret a fair trial of the invigorator.

### Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Will make you strong. It will send the life-blood dancing through your veins. You will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your fellow-countryman and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands of men in the past year.

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Weak Back, Weak Kidneys, Weak Stomach, Varicocele, Loss of Power in young or old, and similar ailments, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. How can any one remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures by it?

To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk, and

### IF I DON'T CURE YOU MY BELT COMES BACK TO ME

You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

**BLEEDING PILE —CATARRH—INDIGESTION**

Dear Sir,—Your Belt is a wonder. My bleeding piles are all gone, the catarrh of the nose and throat have disappeared, and, in fact, I am in good health. I worked hard all last summer, and my neighbors all say "That Belt you got was the best investment you ever made," and I hope you may keep right on helping suffering humanity. It has relieved my indigestion, that always bothered me so very much. I will always recommend your Belt to anybody with indigestion, for I used to suffer untold agonies. I will say that life preserver you sent me was a Godsend to me, and when I was dying it brought me back to life again when many gave me only a month to live, and your Belt is still keeping me living.

G. S. HARRIS, Langenburg, Sask.

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is a cure for all signs of breakdown in men and women. The vitality of the body is Electricity—the force in the Nerve Cells. My Electric Belt will give you back this power and enable you to fight on in the battle of life.

Call To-Day  
**Free Book**

If you can't call send coupon for free book.

**Dr. M.D. McLaughlin, 237 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada**

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

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Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m. Write plainly.





## BARNs THAT SCATTER LIGHTNING

Yes, we mean just that. If you want to know about a reliable

### Barn Roofing

that is fire, lightning, rust and storm proof—write us. We'll give you some hard facts that ought to turn you against wood and convert you to metal. Give us a chance—write us.

**THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED**  
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WESTERN CANADA FACTORY: 797 NOTRE DAME AVENUE, WINNIPEG  
Agents wanted in some sections

## Warm, Natty Felt Boots

Stylish-appearance, warmth, and durability are all combined in The Hamburg Felt Boot.

*The Hamburg*

is made in over 150 different styles of boots, slippers, etc., for men, women and children. All progressive dealers sell the Hamburg. Ask to see the latest styles.  
**HAMBURG FELT BOOT CO. LIMITED, New Hamburg, Ont.**  
Not connected with any Trust 10

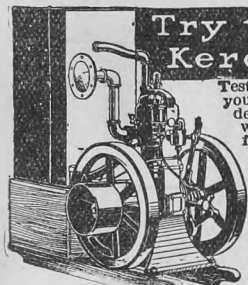


## Try the Wonderful Columbia Kerosene Engine at our Risk

Test it out on your own place for fifteen days. Give it the hardest engine test you can think of. Compare it with any other engine. If the Columbia doesn't develop more power at less cost, send it back quick. No conditions. We are willing to let you be the judge and jury. Kerosene (common lamp oil) is by far the cheapest fuel today. The price of gasoline is climbing all the time, while kerosene remains the same, and in the right engine, it lasts longer and produces more power per gallon than gasoline. You get ALL the power when you use a Columbia, because it is the right engine. It is the one really simple and perfect kerosene engine. It never bucks when you need it most. It is always on the job.

**Write for Particulars of Our Big Special Offer**  
We are going to double our output for next year. We can do it easily. It is just a matter of getting engine users to test the Columbia for themselves. So we are making a great special money saving offer on Columbia Kerosene Engines. This offer is liable to be withdrawn at any time, so write today for full particulars, for it is a money saver you would hate to miss. Free Book No. 63 full of engine facts you need to know, sent free.

Columbia Engine Co., 63 Fuller St., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.



Sizes 2 to 16 H.P.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Capital, \$10,000,000 Rest, \$8,000,000

SIR EDMOND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
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BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO AND GREAT BRITAIN

### BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

BASSANO	HIGH RIVER	PINCHER CREEK
BAWL	INNISFAIL	PONOKA
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CALGARY	KITSCOTY	RED DEER
CARMANGAY	LETHBRIDGE	STAVELY
CHAMPION	LOUGHEED	STONY PLAIN
CLARESHOLM	MACLEOD	STRATHCONA
CLEVERVILLE	MEDICINE HAT	STRATHMORE
CROSSFIELD	MILK RIVER	TILLY
EDMONTON	MIRROR	VEGREVILLE
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## BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at any branch of the Bank and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT IS OPEN AT EVERY BRANCH OF THE BANK IN CANADA EXCEPT IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

the day, but feed them as often as six times, but when the hens go to roost their crops should be full, as the winter night is very long. In addition to grain, they are regularly supplied with vegetable matter, such as mangels, cabbage and sugar beets, and at least three times a week they get beef scraps or broken bones. I break the bones with a hammer—a bone cutter is handier. Grit in the form of coarse sand, is always before the hens. Egg shells are kept during summer, dried and ground fine and fed in winter time either mixed with the mash or in the grit box.

I avoid all patent foods. If your hens are not of the right type, or bred for winter layers, no amount of so-called egg-producer will make your hens lay in winter. Do not give red pepper or such like; it is unnatural and therefore unhealthy. The drinking water is changed as often as the hens are fed and is slightly warmed and a warm stone is placed in the vessel. Milk as a drink is recommended warmly. There are on the market patent drinking fountains with heating apparatus inside, but a drinking vessel so placed that the hens in scratching can not fill it with litter will fill the bill just as well.

Keep the roosters away from the hens in winter if possible. I do not separate pullets and hens, as I only keep the earliest and strongest pullets, which are fairly well matured in the late fall and I do not think they require different food. Do not keep the hens crowded, or you certainly will not get many eggs, but be not over-anxious to keep exactly five square feet of space for each hen.

Keep your hen house cleaned and have always plenty of litter for the hens to scratch in. See that they have plenty of exercise. By following the above-described method, in the last three winters I have not lost any hens through disease, and they have been laying good.

Sask.

O. KRAUSS.

## GOOD RETURNS FOR INVESTMENT

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To get winter eggs demands, like all successful enterprises on the farm, care and attention. Regularity in feeding, variety of food, good ventilation, warm quarters, freedom from vermin, and good hens, are a few of the important requirements which have to be looked after. These are just ordinary, common-sense essentials. I speak from experience gained in caring for the ordinary farm flock of from 50 to 100 hens, mostly Plymouth Rocks.

During the fall I sell or use all hens over two years old, keeping over only the most promising birds, and never more than I have comfortable quarters for. To get winter eggs one must make winter conditions in the hen house as near like summer conditions as possible. Warm quarters are desirable, but warmth is no more essential than good air. Dampness under foot and a polluted floor breed foul disorders, therefore look to dryness and cleanliness. Light, lots of it, and have it from all directions, which is necessary in the short winter days of the Northwest.

I am not scientific or even an expert and can not say what proportions of grain is best for egg production, but I know it is false economy to feed low-grade wheat. I feed plump wheat as the bulk of the grain, with oats, barley and flax twice a day. This is warmed for the early morning meal. Besides their grain allowance I give boiled, small potatoes, carrots or beets with some chop mixed in, three times a week, always toward evening and fed while it is fairly warm. A few of the same vegetables raw, with meat scraps, complete their diet except that a liberal supply of fine gravel, crushed bone or oyster shell is always on hand. Pure water should be supplied generously, always keeping the drinking vessels clean and handy to the feeding place. Clean straw, chaff and screenings for them to scratch in and a box of ashes to dust in is necessary and should be placed in a light place.

If the nests are situated in a place made darker than the rest of the house, the hens are not so likely to form the habit of egg-eating.

As a matter of fact, the poultry department on a well managed farm can be made one of the most profitable

## Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

## Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
The Lawrence Williams Co. Toronto.

## FRUIT LANDS

CHOICEST FRUIT LANDS IN THE

## KOOTENAYS

Write for booklet giving full information.

WHOLLY IMPROVED  
PARTLY IMPROVED  
UNIMPROVED

From \$20 per acre for unimproved en bloc. Climate perfect. No Blizzards. Lowest point last winter, 4 below.

**The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Company, Ltd.**  
NELSON, B.C.

departments, size of investments considered. In December of last year, eggs were fetching a good price, 60 cents a dozen. I sold \$12 worth from 50 hens besides using them freely on our own table. In January and February I made \$30. I neglected to keep an account of March and April eggs but I am quite sure the result was very satisfying.  
Ontario "DELL."

## Tired in Body and in Mind

Worn Out by the Monotonous Indoor Life of Winter

Spring Finds the Blood Weak and the System Run Down—Vigor is Restored by

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Just at the time when the buds are bursting and the birds are chirping merrily in the tree-tops, many people feel most keenly the debilitating and enervating effects of indoor winter life. The blood is so thin and watery that it fails to supply nutrition to the nervous system and to the vital organs. You feel tired, weak and discouraged, appetite fails, digestion is impaired, energy and ambition are lacking, and strange depressing feelings come over you.

But nature has provided certain restoratives to be used at this time of year to form new, rich blood and create new nerve force. These elements are found in condensed and easily assimilated form in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Thousands of men and women have learned to escape this spring depression and weakness and discouragement by using this great restorative.

Vitality is increased, strength and confidence return, buoyancy is felt in every movement of the body, pallor and weakness and disease give place to the glow of health and vigor of mind and body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great spring tonic and restorative, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



# IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

## OKANAGAN DISTRICT



The Okanagan district in British Columbia has established a reputation as being the finest fruit-growing district in Canada.

**THE COLDSTREAM ESTATE CO., LTD.**, the oldest pioneer concern in the valley, is now **OFFERING FOR SALE SOME 2,500 ACRES OF THE FINEST OF THEIR FRUIT LAND**, near Vernon, the commercial centre of the fruit-growing area. These lands are beautifully situated on rising ground, and are divided into lots varying from one to ten acres, affording a wide range of choice to suit individual purchasers.

**AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF IRRIGATION WATER** is brought on to each lot by the White Valley Irrigation & Power Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company formed by the Coldstream Estate Co. Sufficient water to irrigate 20,000 acres is brought in a canal 30 miles long from the mountains some 5,000 feet in elevation.

Some of the lots have orchards 1, 2 and 3 years old. If purchasers wish, the company will continue the cultivation and care of these lots for one year from date of purchase, and will also prepare, plant and cultivate the unimproved lots for the same length of time.

The Estate has from **60 to 100 ACRES IN NURSERY STOCK**, growing the best commercial varieties of fruit trees. They grow their own seedlings from seed and sell only home-grown stock, and have a large business all over the province. The municipality of Coldstream in which all the land is located, is now installing a **COMPLETE WATER WORKS SYSTEM** all over the municipality **FOR DOMESTIC USE**. The water is pure with good pressure.

The Okanagan Telephone Company, whose headquarters are at Vernon, will furnish **TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS** with those desiring it. The Okanagan branch of the C. P. R. runs through Vernon. The Cousteau Power Co. was formed to develop power at the Shuswap Falls to furnish **LIGHT, POWER and TRANSPORTATION** for the orchard lands in

the valley. This undertaking has just been purchased by the Canadian Northern Railway, and will be connected with their proposed branch from Kamloops to Vernon. When this is constructed, electric light and power will be available to all purchasers of these lands, as well as rapid and easy transportation for passengers and freight.

The Okanagan Fruit Union, Ltd., a strong organization, has been formed to **MARKET THE FRUIT FOR THE GROWERS**, and is a growers' concern.

Those considering the purchase of fruit lands cannot do better than investigate the Coldstream Estate, which is second to none in their record in British Columbia as a fruit-growing concern.

We have established agents at the following points in the Canadian Northwest, from whom literature and full information can be obtained as to prices, size of subdivided lots, terms of sale, estimates of profit, etc.

**CALGARY, ALTA., THE ALBERTA LOCATORS, P. O. Box 252.**

**EDMONTON, ALTA., E. L. FERRIS, Room 2, Empire Block.**

**SASKATOON, SASK., UDO F. SCHRADER & CO., Bank of Hamilton Building.**

**REGINA, SASK., S. S. SCOTT & CO., P. O. Box 633.**

**BRANDON, MAN., THE BRANDON LAND CO., 30 Ninth Street.**

**MOOSE JAW, SASK., MANLEY LONEY & CO.**

**MEDICINE HAT, ALTA., THE FEWINGS-RUBIDGE AGENCY, P. O. Box 630.**

— GENERAL AGENTS —

**Pemberton & Son,** 326 Homer Street, **Vancouver, B. C.**

### Wit and Humor

Turkey gobblers have been known to care for motherless chicks, but a three-year-old bronze gobbler on the George Jones farm, near Evans, Col., is sitting on a nest of twenty eggs, and results are anxiously watched.

A short time ago, Mrs. Jones discovered the gobbler nesting on seven turkey eggs. She attempted to chase him from the nest, but he fought her off. He continued to hold the place, and, becoming convinced that the gobbler intended to raise a family, its owner decided it might as well be a large

one, and put thirteen more eggs under him.

It is said that the gobbler is proving more faithful to his job than the average hen, seldom leaving the nest, and then only for a minute at a time.

\* \* \*

A prominent planter once had occasion to visit some of his holdings in southern Arkansas. The land was situated several miles from a railroad and it was necessary to finish the journey in a buggy. So he took a friend with him and started out.

After travelling several miles of sparsely settled country, they came upon a farmer plowing corn on the side of a hill. The planter, wishing to appear civil to his neighbors, stopped his horse and yelled at the man,

who came to the fence, mopping his face with a red bandana.

"Good morning."

"Mornin', mister."

"You live here, I suppose?"

"Yep."

"How's crops?"

"Fair tuh middlin'."

"That's a bad hill you're plowing."

"I know it. Bad hoss pullin' the plow, bad plow, and everything."

"Why, you talk like you were the poorest man in Arkansas," laughed the planter.

"I ain't though," was the response, as the young farmer smiled good-naturedly. "Another feller owns half o' this crop."

\* \* \*

"You say your baby doesn't walk

yet?" said Jones. "Mine does; and it's not as old as yours. Your baby cut his teeth yet?"

"Not yet," said Bones.

"Oh, mine has—all of them," said Jones. "Your baby talk?"

"Not yet," replied Bones; "can yours?"

"Great Scott, yes!" answered Jones.

Then Bones got desperate. "Does he use a safety razor, or one of the others?" he asked.

\* \* \*

"To-morrow you shall see our public library. It is a magnificent building."

"I'll take your word for it. What have you got in the way of a ball team?"



# Which Shoe Will Buy—Number One or Number Two

If it's true that I can make your shoes last longer—keep their shape, keep your feet dry, keep them comfortable—make one pair of shoes last as long as three to six pairs of old style leather shoes—save you enough money on shoes each year to buy a lot of new fence for your farm—if that's true you'd hire me for your shoemaker from now on, wouldn't you?

That's exactly what 500,000 farmers have already done. Half a million are now wearing my modern steel shoes for all sorts of work—in place of the old all-leather shoes. Every pair

of these shoes was sent out for free examination. Every pair sold on sight on its own merits.

## Let Me Send You Postpaid My FREE BOOK

to convince you of the solid worth of my STEEL SHOES. Your foot comfort is worth hard cash to you. Don't put it off another day. Then, after reading my book if you decide to send for a pair of my shoes—Examination FREE—you can see with your own eyes how my STEEL SHOES back up every claim—meet every need of your feet and save you \$10 to \$20. When my shoes arrive—if you decide to look at them—you can wear them all around the house for a good trial; if you don't like them simply mail me a post card, I'll send for the shoes, pay express charges both ways and return your money—the full amount without any quibbling or questioning. I'm writing this advertisement because it is more economical for me to reach you in this way than by

coming to your town. In selling by mail, without the retail shoe store cost, I can offer my shoes at inside prices. I want your shoe business. I'll be more careful about fitting you than your local shoemaker. You're naturally prejudiced about an out-of-town man, but you'll lose your prejudice as soon as you wear my shoes. You'll be saying: "I'm for the fellow who has brains enough after all these years to get busy and make a shoe that will stand the weather"—the worst sort of weather—pouring, drenching rain, barnyard mud and ooze, logging, tramping on rocks—every kind of hard work. Shoes with shape and comfort. Shoes without sole leather to warp and crease, and tear out and run over and down at the heel, and get soaked through and stiff as boards.

## You Can't Get Wet Feet or Cold Feet--You Can't Get Corns, Bunions and Callouses in My Steel Shoes. They Prevent all the Sickness and Other Troubles Caused by Wet Feet

My STEEL SHOES are replacing leather shoes for all kinds of work faster than leather shoes replaced the old-time wooden shoes. Don't think steel means something hard and unyielding. My FREE Book will show you how

### My Steel Shoes are Built to Fit the Foot Scientifically

—the right lines—the genuine foot-shape shoe. They outwear three to six pairs of leather shoes and remain comfortable and shapely to the last. Look at this illustration, from an actual photograph of one of my STEEL SHOES worn for three years—think of it, three years of hard work! There's your money-saving. Now read what the man who wore these shoes says:

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Dear Sir:—I have a pair of your steel shoes that I have been wearing FOR THREE YEARS for all kinds of work. Working in cement, watering in greenhouses, washing autos and carriages, and all kinds of rough work. They are a godsend. I wouldn't take any price for them if I couldn't get another pair. I used to suffer terribly with weak arch before wearing your steel shoes, but have no trouble now.

W. J. Bradley, New York Mills, N. Y.

That's one reason why you may suffer from tired, sore, aching feet. The arch of your old leather shoes has nine chances out of ten broken down, lost shape. You've become flat-footed, maybe you've had to put in shanks to support your instep. That's the worst thing that could happen to your feet. Now, my STEEL SHOES have fine inner soles of springy, hair-cushion to take all jar. They can't break down, they can't lose instep shape. On hard-

est roads, the longest day's work your feet are comfortable. You don't have to put in shanks and if your feet are in bad shape now from hard work in leather shoes my STEEL SHOES will put them in condition again.

My STEEL SHOES keep out the heat and the cold. They are warm and dry in winter; cool and dry in summer. My FREE BOOK gives sizes and prices. It will prove to you conclusively that all I say is not half of what others have said in praise of my shoes. I can fit your foot perfectly. I can save you \$10 to \$20 on every pair of shoes and I can give you sure foot comfort and health.

### Let My FREE Book Prove It--Write For It At Once

Let me send it by next mail to show you how easily I can fit your foot—the exact size, no difficulty. Remember, I'm an expert shoemaker. I've fitted half a million farmers, not to mention the thousands of men in other lines of business now wearing my STEEL SHOES. Look at illustration Number 2. The soles are stamped out of thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel—from heel to toe and around the edges and above the sole as shown. No cracks—no seams. Studded with adjustable steel rivets which protect from wear and give a firm sure lower footing. When rivets wear out you can replace them easily and quickly yourself—no trouble—they keep your shoes in good repair for two years more. 50 rivets cost 30 cents.

The uppers are made of special water-proof leather—best quality—pliable. Water or cold cannot penetrate. Your feet are constantly dry and comfortable.

When it costs only a penny post card to investigate, what's the use of suffering discomfort, catching cold, getting bad feet and paying out a lot of extra money for shoes that look good to start with but won't stand the weather and the wear?



This is the shoe people had to buy up to four years ago



This is the modern STEEL SHOE one half million farmers are now wearing



This is Number 1 after two months of wear.



This is Number 2—Ruthstein's modern STEEL SHOE after three years of all kinds of weather and rough usage.

## Which shoe will you buy

The above are actual photographic reproductions of the actual shoes—worn the exact length of time stated.

U. S. Factory  
Racine, Wis.

**N. M. RUTHSTEIN**

The Steel Shoe Man

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